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# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. V

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 30, 1918

No. 8

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## Proposed Changes in Customs Laws

The United States Tariff Commission in its report upon the revision of the customs administrative laws suggests a provision in the case of undervaluation of imported goods whereby the additional duties imposed under the present law may be remitted or mitigated on a finding by the Secretary of the Treasury that the undervaluation was without intent to defraud. A case is cited where an importer of methylene blue for use in making carbon paper received three cases from Switzerland which arrived before the invoice was received, and entry was made upon the basis of 3.75 francs per kilogram, which from information in a cablegram and letter from the foreign agent was thought to be the correct value. When the invoice arrived it showed the value to be 35 francs per kilogram, at which price the merchandise was appraised. Relief could not be granted and additional duties amounting to 75 per cent of the appraised value were collected.

Manufacturers will be interested in the proposed revision of the law governing the payment of drawback on exportation. Certificates of the landing of exported merchandise in foreign countries are required by the present law as a condition of paying drawback, and involve long delays in making refunds. If the proposed revision is approved by Congress these certificates will no longer be required. Another proposed change is the repeal of the laws by which drawbacks are paid in debenture certificates which involve technicalities. Under the modification proposed the drawback would be paid in checks or warrants like other duty funds.

The work of the Tariff Commission serves to point out many inequities and incongruities in the operation of the laws governing the collection of duties on imports, and the trade will watch the disposition made of the report by the Ways and Means Committee, with great interest.

## After-War Competition

The amalgamation of Swiss dyestuffs plants indicates preparation for after-war trade. The leading manufacturers in Switzerland have already established close trade relations with the textile manufacturers of England and are beginning to get a foothold in France. Two large consignments of dyestuffs intended for the United States were recently taken over by the French Government for use in French mills and the American purchasers reimbursed, with apologies added, and an explanation that France needed the dyes.



The situation in England is briefly but authoritatively stated by the chairman of the Calico Printers Association who says that the association used some 2,000 colors before the war. About 70 per cent of these were of German origin. The list of essential base colors is now only 230, and only 25 per cent of these are home-made. The finer colors come from Switzerland. Great Britain has been handicapped by the demands of war which necessitated the use of products for munitions which are essential in dye making. With peace conditions her progress in the manufacture of the less common but high grade colors will be rapid.

Range of colors and quality are of first consideration in the United States if we are to compete with Germany, Switzerland and Great Britain. The intermediates will be available after the war and chemists with the ability to overcome all technical difficulties. Unless the materials employed in the manufacture of dyes, and the finished colors, are standardized we will find the competition in world trade very serious. There is a way to delay the time when this will be felt, however. Let it be understood that when General Pershing's artillery gets within range of the German dyestuff works, which are now largely used in manufacturing munitions of war, the big guns shall wipe them out of existence.

### Preparing for Reconstruction

Editors of the trade, class and technical press of Chicago will hold a convention on December 5 and 6 to make plans for reconstruction in this country after the war. J. A. Hall, chairman of the Chicago War Service Editorial Conference, has appointed a committee who are preparing all available concrete information on credit, labor, commodity prices, production, markets, and exports.

It is recognized that labor is artificially distributed; that no concern will have the same credit standing after the war; that prices are on a war basis; that production in some lines will be curtailed, and in others expanded; that normal markets have been abandoned during the war, owing to Government demands; and that the world will rely on the United States for certain material when reconstruction begins in other countries, and export questions will arise that must be answered promptly and intelligently if our trade is to expand on sound lines.

James W. Gerard has agreed to attend the convention. He says there is no movement before the American people of more importance except the war. A leading bank president says: "The only countries which are not preparing for reconstruction are Russia and the United States."

A conference which will bring together the trade editors of the United States will be sure to develop valuable suggestions on market conditions that must be dealt with to prevent stagnation in business; labor questions that may call for Government assistance in the solution; and an export situation that means world-wide competition in the struggle of nations for existence. Leading authori-

ties on these subjects have promised to present their views at the convention and aid the movement to stimulate American business men to make provision for the critical situations sure to arise when Peace is declared.

### Proving Pharmacy "Essential"

Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, of Baltimore, who appealed to the Surgeon General of the United States, Provost Marshal General Crowder, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the Public Health Service and other Washington officials, urging the recognition of pharmacy as an essential industry owing to the demand for pharmacists caused by the epidemic of influenza, has received a reply from the Surgeon General's office saying that the Surgeon General would recommend to the Provost Marshal that pharmacists and drug clerks be not drafted into the army during the influenza epidemic.

General Crowder's reply cites the law and declares that as far as the selection of men for military service is concerned, the matter lies entirely in the hands of District Boards which are authorized by the Selective Service Law, to consider claims for deferred classification based upon engagement in industries, occupations, or employments. The recognition of a particular trade or business as an "essential" industry, occupation, or employment is not binding upon District Boards, which, in considering claims for deferment based on industrial or occupational grounds, must find first whether the industry, occupation or employment is "necessary" to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency; and second whether the individual himself is within the meaning of the law, "necessary" to the enterprise in which he is engaged.

There is good reason to believe that a distinct advantage has been gained by this appeal for the recognition of pharmacy, but the goal is far from won and only by keeping up the fight persistently and vigorously, by united action and individual effort, can full recognition be obtained.

The fertilizer situation in the Hawaiian Islands, which promised to be serious for a time, has been greatly relieved of late by the receipts of Chilean nitrates and the promise of supplies of sulphuric ammonia from the United States. Some time ago the United States placed an embargo on exports, even to Hawaii, and the small stocks that were obtained during the summer came from Canada. The embargo has been lifted in part, according to the understanding of plantation owners, and large shipments through the port of San Francisco are now expected.

The Federal Trade Commission has served a complaint on the Commonwealth Color and Chemical Company, New York, stating it had reason to believe this concern has been practicing commercial bribery in the sale of its dye-stuffs. The company was cited to appear before the Commission in Washington, December 6, to answer the charge.



# The Industrial Chemist

## *Importance of Thorough Training in Methods of Making Analyses and Value of Factory Work*

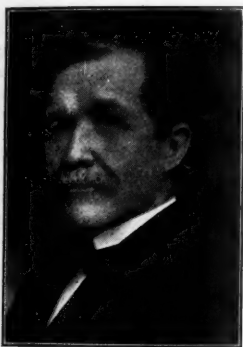
(Symposium continued from issue of October 23)

### Training in Analysis

By DR. EDWARD HART,

Professor of Chemical Engineering, Lafayette College.

UNDER normal conditions most young chemists will go from college to positions in the chemical laboratories of manufacturing concerns. They will first have to make analyses, and gradually work their way into positions in the plant if they have demonstrated their fitness.



DR. EDWARD HART

It is evident, therefore, that the first requisite in the college graduate is that he shall be truthful and able to make an accurate analysis. I think few college graduates fill both of these prime requisites. Such a man if he have a clear understanding of the principles of chemical manufacturing will be able to learn details in the plant.

The duty of the teacher of chemistry, therefore, is clear; he must insist on accuracy in analytical work and a clear comprehension

of principles in this and in chemical engineering. It seems to me that a man with good brain thus trained can hardly fail to make a success in chemical manufacturing.

### Training for Industrial Work

By DR. F. P. DUNNINGTON

Professor of Analytical and Industrial Chemistry,  
University of Virginia

AS IN most other matters, so in this, we are usually called upon to accomplish the desired result in a limited time. I now aim to detail a scheme which has been followed with little modification for nearly fifty years, and one by which 75 per cent of those under this teaching have devoted their lives to some practical application of chemistry.

Some degree of familiarity with the elementary facts of nature and a large knowledge of common bodies will prove a fitting introduction to the study of general chemistry, and in this there should be obtained a clear understanding of the Atomic Theory and some degree of familiarity with the more common properties of familiar substances.

As chemistry, together with all other sciences, is based upon measurements, we must primarily consider the necessity of a clear understanding of elementary mathematics and familiarity with its use. Very frequently I have found young men fairly at ease in the use of figures, who are confused in the application of proportion to chemical problems; where it is not the

chemistry but the mathematics which presents the difficulty to them. Moreover the applications of chemistry so often involve facts of physics that also some knowledge of elementary physics is essential. A prompt and simple method of obtaining due familiarity with elementary mathematics and physics lies in the solution of problems which are given as weekly exercises in all classes. The solution of these problems affords also a teaching of Stoichiometry (the mathematics of Chemical formulae and operations) as well as neatness and system in making such calculations.

#### Work in the Laboratory

In proceeding upon instruction in work in the laboratory, we pursue the following system.

First, a course in Blowpipe analysis will cultivate powers of observation and afford some familiarity with the comportment of the several elements at a furnace heat.

Then a short course with the furnace, including Fire Assaying, enables the student to attain a better appreciation of higher temperatures, and of some quantitative features of chemical change. With brief operations the furnace may present, within a few minutes results which, from the weights employed and obtained, will help much to produce in the young student's mind a clear conception and realization of the quantitative relations of all chemical changes.

In teaching liquid analysis, the student should be given much practice with substances presented to him in solid form, so to familiarize him with the uses and action of the stronger acids. He should also be required to fit up such apparatus as may be made by simple manipulations of glass, cork, wood and metal; as he will thus extend his knowledge of the properties of bodies and will, in later years, be less dependent upon the makers of apparatus. When in a measure trained in carefulness, he may begin to make use of analytical balances with which he must eventually become very familiar. It is very important to train students to method and neatness in making all records of weighings and measurements, and special exercise in this direction is obtained in the qualitative and quantitative testing of potable water.

#### Technical Instruction

After such introduction to general analysis, we proceed in a succeeding session to the estimation of the more familiar basic and acid radicals in pure salts, aiming in this to teach them exact methods of making each of these determinations and the reasons for each of the precautions given. This instruction is given by full demonstrations to the class, presenting the necessary technique to secure prompt and correct results. In the selection of bodies to be so analyzed, it is aimed to include such substances as will call for a variety of the methods of treatment employed in making quantitative estimations in general analysis, and seeking to engender in the student an ambition to attain accuracy. Repeated experiences have shown that however slow the student may be when first performing a process with carefulness, so soon as the operation is really known and thoroughly understood, there will be little difficulty in his attaining any reason-

able degree of speed. Further variations in manipulation and in calculations are presented in sundry Volumetric estimations, in the determinations of carbon in steel, etc., in the use of the combustion furnace, in gas analysis, and in the analysis of some of the more complex minerals and ores.

A course such as has been described, giving technical instruction in Analytical Chemistry, will be of increased value if it is supplemented by a study of organic chemistry and of physical chemistry. As to physical chemistry, at the present state of our knowledge, the consideration of many of these subjects of more recent development may very well be regarded as special or even technical, and their study put off until confronted with problems in this line, when special treatises on such subjects may be consulted for this specialized work.

#### Industrial Work

We will now consider the numerous Industrial Arts in which we may detail fifty or more subjects, each of which is so important that it should be the object of systematic study. In these are included: Preparation and uses of the metals and alloys; acids and heavy chemicals; glass, clay-ware and cements; water, foods and disinfectants; clothing, leather, and rubber; building materials and paper; and heating, lighting and explosives. In whatever particular work the student may ultimately be employed, it is important for him to possess some accurate knowledge of each of these arts, so to afford him a correct perspective of their relative importance, when acquainted with the processes and materials used in each of these lines of industry.

In pursuance of this program, taking up each of these successively, we consider firstly, the origin, composition and properties of the materials employed; secondly, the history and development of the process; thirdly, the study and explanation of the chemical changes concerned; fourthly, the properties and varied uses of the product; fifthly, any by-products and the uses to which these may be applicable. The description of a process is much aided by blackboard drawings, indicating the arrangement and use of apparatus and machinery. These line drawings being considered usually preferable to pictures or to photographs or even to the more detailed charts employed in technical schools, chiefly because they are more readily comprehended and give more nearly correct impressions to the student, and may be copied into his notebook. In general it will be found sufficient to present for examination by the class such materials and products as may be mentioned, together with specimens illustrating steps in the processes of manufacture, or alterations of the material as it is carried through to the final product. It is well to add to the interest and value of such a course illustrations of steps and processes which may readily be given at the lecture tables, these will present to the average mind an assurance of the meaning of and reality of the facts detailed. Throughout the conduct of this course, the problems given as weekly exercises present an opportunity of impressing upon the student the chemical and economic features or possibilities of the processes, as means to accomplish certain desired ends. Such a course as is above described can be accomplished in about one hundred one-hour lectures, but additional time will be needed to properly quiz upon the subject and to correct the exercises.

#### Ready for Practical Work

In an experience of many years, it has been found that such a general study of these subjects, which does not pretend to be technical, will enable one who has mastered the chemical theories and is familiar with the use of chemicals as presented in the analytical courses, to enter upon work in any of these industrial plants,

and within a few weeks, to so comprehend the work done that he may give helpful guidance to the work of the well-trained artisan, or even take part of the management with well-placed confidence, and forge ahead.

It is my judgment that such a general preparation is not substantially improved by conducting the work of any one of the industries upon a small scale with models, any further than to add a little interest, and so familiarize with the conduct of processes. I would not advise the provision of expensive machinery for the purposes of instruction in this line, but much rather confine the teaching to the chemical laboratory and its usual facilities, while work upon any larger scale can best be performed at the industrial plant.

In the grasping intensity of German industry, they have organized large technical schools to supply the industrial chemists for the world, but no such investment of elaborate plant or of student's time can be advisable in this country where ambitious Americans, possessed of originality, and scattered over a broad land, are impatient to cope with the rapid developments which have been achieved in recent years.

Few avenues of endeavor present such opportunities for the cultivation of originality and research as are found in the laboratory of the chemist, where, upon a small or even minute scale, and with trifling expense, transformations and preparations may be obtained which will afford information of much importance. Repeatedly have I observed with a thoughtful student, that the satisfaction of a successful search for some little (?), new (?) fact in nature will multiply as a seed and beget a habit of investigation, which has later led to discoveries of great value.

### Value of Practical Work

By DR. GEORGE SIMON,

Vice President, The Heyden Chemical Works

EVERY chemical industry has its own problems and the abilities of a chemist have to vary according to the position assigned to him. A good research chemist is not always a good manufacturer and a good analytical chemist requires special skill different from that required by a chemist in the other two lines.

Chemistry in these days is specializing almost as much as medicine and there is no chemist who can fill all the requirements in the various branches of his science.

The training which a chemist gets in college gives him the foundation for his later work but does not make a perfect chemist out of him. The experience he gets by practical work and continued study alone can bring about good results and the more a chemist specializes in the particular branch of chemistry to which he devotes his energy, the better will be his chances for success.

The Marysvale Potash Company, a Utah corporation, which has claims in Piute County, Utah, has been granted a permit to sell capital stock to the value of \$300,000. The company will install a plant for the reduction of silicious alunite rock into potash.

The fire at the Grasselli Chemical Co.'s plant at Cleveland, recently, destroyed the sulphate department building. The loss was about \$150,000. According to company officials it will take six months to replace this building, which was the plant for the manufacture of sulphuric acid for war munitions. Destruction of six condensing chambers was said to be the principal loss.

**WM. S. GRAY THANKS LOAN COMMITTEE**

William S. Gray, chairman of the Chemicals, Drugs, Druggists' Sundries and Allied Trades Liberty Loan Committee, has sent the following letter of appreciation to members of the committee who aided him in the recent campaign:

Chemical & Drug Trades of New York.  
Gentlemen:—

I take pleasure in advising you that our committee secured subscriptions in this Federal district to the Fourth Liberty Loan amounting to over \$43,500,000, which is considerably more than our quota. We have been congratulated by the Central Organization on this splendid achievement, and I now wish to express my thanks to the trade for their cooperation and earnest desire to do their full part in making the Loan a success. Too much praise cannot be given to the following named gentlemen who acted as members of the Committee:

C. S. Lutkins, Vice-Chairman,	Willis L. Garey,
General Chemical Co.	Royal Baking Powder Co.
John Anderson, Vice-Chairman,	Romaine Pierson,
Chas. Pfizer & Co.	Clement C. Speiden,
Wm. T. Miller,	Innis, Speiden & Co.
Nat. Aniline & Chemical Co.	George Merck,
Frederick W. White,	Merck & Co.
Peters, White & Co.	H. S. Farleigh,
Engene M. Taylor,	Hooker Electrochemical Co.
Edward Hill's Son & Co.	H. H. Good,
Edward Plant,	Carter Medicine Co.
Lehn & Fink,	Henry M. Toch,
Charles A. Loring,	Durex Chemical Corp.
Powers-Weightman, Rosengar-	Ernest C. Klipstein,
ten Co.	A. Klipstein & Co.
W. N. Wilkinson,	Edward V. Kilien,
Union Sulphur Co.,	George Lueders & Co.
Herman A. Metz,	Russell R. Sloane,
H. A. Metz & Co.	Dodge & Olcott
Harry C. Lovis,	Milton A. Maas,
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Pfeiffer Color Co.	The Barrett Co.
Harry J. Schnell,	W. R. Kirkland,
Walter Alexander,	Fairchild Bros. & Foster.
National Gum & Mica Co.	Horatio N. Fraser,
H. D. Ruhm,	Fraser Tablet Co.
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Corp.	Chas. L. Huisking, Inc.
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College of Pharmacy.	Thurston & Braidich.
F. Morse Smith,	James J. Crawford, Secretary.
H. J. Baker & Co.	G. H. O'Connor, Secretary.

They spared neither time nor effort in making a thorough canvass, and to them is due the credit of placing our trade where it belongs in this great popular subscription.

It means that the Chemical and Drug Trades of New York stand four square behind the Government in the great enterprise in which it is now embarked, and that they will back their Uncle Sam to the last button on their clothes. They will be ready for the Fifth Loan, and if it becomes necessary for the Twenty-Fifth, in their firm determination to win the war and settle for all time the question, that right and not might shall prevail in the world.

Yours very truly,

WM. S. GRAY, Chairman.

**EARNINGS OF GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.**

The General Chemical Co. for the third quarter reports total profits after provision for Federal taxes of \$959,680. After dividend payments and providing for insurance, the balance was \$326,171. This compares with total profits of \$2,673,296 and a balance of \$1,949,787 in the second quarter of 1918 and profits of \$1,667,851 and a balance of \$1,050,074 in the corresponding quarter of 1917.

The earnings statement for the nine months compares as follows:

	1918	1917
Total profits after estimated		
Federal taxes .....	\$6,462,148	\$7,226,780
Preferred dividends .....	684,373	684,373
Balance for common.....	\$5,777,775	\$6,542,415
Common dividend .....	991,152	943,956
Balance .....	\$4,786,623	\$5,598,459
Insurance fund .....	315,000	225,000
Balance .....	\$4,471,623	\$5,373,459
Reserve for depreciation.....	1,500,000	1,500,000
Surplus .....	\$2,971,623	\$3,873,459

The board of directors of the company have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Dec. 2, to stock of record Nov. 20.

**E. FOUGERA & CO. WIN ON FINAL APPEAL****Formula Disclosure Case Decided in Their Favor By Court of Appeals — Judge Cordoza Delivers Opinion Which Ends Efforts to Enforce Goldwater Ordinance**

The Court of Appeals of New York has rendered a decision in the Goldwater Formula Disclosure case. Judge Cordoza delivered the opinion which is in favor of E. Fougera & Co., and upholds the contentions in the brief filed by Charles M. Russell, 50 Church street, who also argued the case orally before the Court of Appeals in June last.

It is believed that the Board of Health is debarred from appeal to the United States Supreme Court because the suit was brought on an ordinance based on the state constitution and it is doubtful whether an appeal would be allowed which might involve the constitution of a state.

The Goldwater ordinance was enacted in December, 1914, and required either the disclosure of the ingredients on a package, or the filing of the names of the ingredients with the Department of Health. The ordinance was to have become effective January 1, 1916, but bills for an injunction were filed in the Supreme Court. It was then agreed to submit the points claimed by the Board of Health and by E. Fougera & Co. to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which held that the ordinance was in violation of the state constitution in that it did not constitute a reasonable exercise of the police powers. The city appealed to the Court of Appeals. The decision of this court of last resort is regarded as conclusive and it is believed that it ends further efforts in other states to pass formula disclosure bills.

Judge Cordoza in his opinion said in substance that an ordinance attempting to restrict the sale of merchandise on hand when the ordinance took effect is void and unconstitutional. The concluding paragraph reads:

"On the ground that the ordinance in its application to merchandise previously acquired fails to save the right of dealers unable to comply with its requirements, we hold that the Board of Health has exceeded the powers delegated to it."

The suits brought by H. Planten & Son and the Charles N. Crittenton Company were decided on the same points of law stated in the case of E. Fougera & Co., and were in favor of those companies. George W. Wickersham represented H. Planten & Son and the Charles N. Crittenton Company.

**COLGATE & CO. INDICTMENT DISMISSED**

Judge Waddill of the Federal Court at Norfolk, Va., has dismissed the indictment against Colgate & Co. for alleged violation of the Sherman law. This action was on a demurrer by the company, which the court sustained.

Judge Waddill held that a manufacturer, provided he is not in conspiracy with other manufacturers of similar products, has the right to fix and enforce the maintenance of reasonable and fair prices, and that such a manufacturer is violating no law in refusing to sell again to a retailer who fails or refuses to maintain such a fixed price.

Price cutting demoralizes business, the court declared, and the public is not always benefited by temporary reductions in prices if the article is not a necessity and if no monopoly exists in its manufacture.



## HUISKING ON MARKET CONDITIONS

### Report of Chairman of Committee on Drug Market Reviews Situation in Chemicals, Crude Drugs, Essential Oils, Etc.—Effect of the War

Charles L. Huisking, chairman of the Committee on Drug Market of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, made the following report at the recent annual meeting in New York:

Your Committee on Drug Market is able to report steady progress in the upbuilding of the rapidly growing chemical industry of this country, and in the face of the many difficulties that have existed during the past year a continuance of the stabilizing progress that took hold of our market about two years ago. To more fully comprehend just what has been accomplished, it might be interesting at this stage to rehearse the events of the last few years.

In the fall of 1916, or just about two years ago, we were at the apex in the matter of prices, as for practically two years prior to that the advances had been steady and rather chaotic. At about that time production was beginning to show its effect, and a clearer conception relative to supplies and conditions became available. The result was that prices began to recede, and last year we were able to report a considerable fall in prices, especially for those articles in which the manufacture in this country had greatly increased. On drawing a comparison of prices prevailing today against those of a year ago, we find that on about one hundred of the leading articles an aggregate advance of 10 4-10th per cent has taken place. That the percentage has not been far greater is an indication of stability that cannot be underestimated. This statement may seem ambiguous in view of the foregoing remarks, but that the course has been one of steady progress is better realized when we take into consideration the very heavy demands that have been made upon our trade, principally due to the much greater part this country is now taking in the war.

It is an assured fact that chemicals play a very important part in the conduct of modern warfare, and on comparing the present output of chemicals in this country with that of only a few years ago stupendous results are readily seen.

Following the very cheering successes that our armies have recently achieved, we have good reason to hope that when we hold our next convention a year hence this world's catastrophe will have come to an end, and the uppermost question in our minds today in relation to our business is:—What may we expect in the way of effect on our market when peace does come? Even now some people predict that prices will drop suddenly and fast, and that conditions as chaotic as those that took place in the fall of 1914 will be repeated. That such a thing can happen is simply impossible. The period of readjustment must necessarily take a long time, extended possibly over several years, and on careful analysis we really cannot hope for, nor foresee, any great drop in prices for a considerable portion of that period. The heavy war demand will, of course, stop suddenly when the end of the war does come. Foreign markets will then probably draw rather heavily on the supplies available here, as the period of reconstruction abroad must necessarily extend over a longer time than will be necessary here, and we have reason to believe that the former most formidable chemical plants in the world, those in Germany, will have to do a great deal of reconstructing before they are able to resume production on a large scale, as recent reports of airplane activities indicate that these factories have been the special object of attack, and that much greater destruction of them

in the future is as much of a possibility as it is a hope. We think a short resume and analysis of the various branches of our trade will prove interesting, and perhaps constructive at this time.

### Chemicals

By far the most important branch of our industry, in our opinion, offers possibilities for the future that even our most optimistic manufacturers have not realized. There is reason to be proud of the progress that has been made, and today the chemical business of this country is one of the foremost industries of the United States. It is today established on a solid foundation, and is in position to maintain its place after the war, but Government support in the way of protective tariff will be needed. That the present administration is alive to this necessity is evidenced by the fact that the Tariff Commission is making a constant and exhaustive study of the needs in that direction. In the wholesale drug line few of us realize to any extent what has been accomplished. Take, for instance, carbolic acid. Up to 1914 the production in this country was negligible. In 1917, according to statements made by responsible Government officials, the output amounted to almost 65,000,000 pounds, valued at about \$24,000,000. Most of this was used in making picric acid, but there is a good prospect that after the war a much greater consumption than heretofore will take place. The newly-created dye industry, for instance, will absorb enormous quantities of phenol, as its use as an intermediate is very far-reaching. This applies, too, to other forms of manufacture, such as in medicinals, synthetics, explosives, etc., a large portion of which we were heretofore dependent upon foreign sources for. Then, too, other peaceful industries in which this and many other chemicals can be used will be established and increased. Benzol and toluol, too, the bases in the manufacture of many intermediates and chemicals, are being turned out in enormous quantities, and the production is steadily increasing, and a pleasing feature of this increased production is the fact that the cost has been steadily lowered, and on the basis on which they are now being turned out it is reasonable to hope for a further gradual decline in the cost, so that eventually they may possibly reach the level where it will be possible to use them for motor fuel in conjunction with gasoline.

Other leading chemicals in which great progress has been made are caustic soda, soda ash and the important acids. As for the potash outlook, our prospects are not so bright, as geologically and geographically we are at a disadvantage. True, considerable progress has been made and experiments are continuing on a large scale, and eventually we may be able to develop the potash industry in this country on a basis much greater than we now anticipate. Another factor that has developed in connection with this industry is the greatly enlarged Japanese production of all potash salts, and in Japan Germany will probably have a more formidable competitor than we can at present hope to develop into.

### Crude Drugs

In this line we can practically assure ourselves that prices will, while perhaps not maintained at their present levels, greatly exceed those prevailing up to 1914. The chief contributing factor will be the greatly increased cost of labor, which, after all, is the dominating factor, since these goods are the products of the earth and need to be gathered. Some progress has been made in this country in the growth of crude drugs that formerly came from abroad, but many of these articles are geographically more indigenous to other climates, and will eventually be more readily procurable from their former sources of supply.

During the past few months this line has shown more activity than was apparent for a considerable period prior to that time. Essentially a line of great importance, it remained more or less neglected, and, strange to say, prices did not keep pace with other branches of the drug line. Now, however, it seems to be coming into its own, and fundamentally the prospects are indicative of generally higher prices. That these advances in values will not be temporary is almost a foregone conclusion, as the opening up of future markets will demand a replenishing of stocks, and here, too, the higher scale of labor will very materially affect cost. The American essences, notably peppermint, spearmint, tansy, penny-royal, wormseed, etc., all show the effect of decreased production, and while now values are much greater than they were a short time ago, still higher prices would undoubtedly prevail if normal demands existed. Foreign essences, too, will undoubtedly be similarly affected when trade opens up.

Considering, then, our trades from various angles, we have reason to feel proud of what has been accomplished thus far, and can also look forward to the future with confidence and optimism. You gentlemen, as representatives of a potential power in the distribution of goods, must realize how well you can use that power to advantage by giving preference and support to the new industries in this country that in their march toward progress they may rely upon you to further the common cause, which, in its ultimate result, will materially affect your progress as well.

Your future operations in the matter of purchasing of supplies will require careful and mature consideration of all factors relating to each and every article, and your committee has thought it advisable to continue the chart of prices prepared two years ago, showing the relative values month by month since prices began to change so rapidly in August, 1914, and to that end in view, we are appending this record of prices to this report.

In closing we do not feel amiss in urging caution in your dealings with irresponsible and unknown firms. Unfortunately, the course of our market has attracted many outsiders to speculate, and the actions of some of them have resulted disastrously for people who did not exercise necessary caution, and appreciative of the fact that your position as jobbers enables you to secure advantages which certain outsiders are desirous of profiting by, we feel that such advice is not untimely.

### MEXICAN TRADE NOTES

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Oct. 18.—A lard shipment received from New Orleans on the steamer Mexico arrived in very bad condition. In the hold where the lard was stored the floor was covered over an inch in depth with lard which had run out of the can. The lard was very poorly packed, double tops not being used, and in some cases the single top not soldered, and the containers were not strong enough for the weight of contents. One merchant estimates 1000 kilos (2200 pounds) loss, in his order of about 11,700 pounds.

D. Loustau y Cia, Vera Cruz, Mexico, have established a branch in Mexico City, D. F. Ave. Francisco Madero, No. 66 altos, for exclusive sale of dyestuffs and chemicals.

On the steamer Gobernador 89,700 kilos of Logwood was shipped to Spain recently. The Gobernador is an old ship which before the war was considered of no value. She carries coal for Havana, Cuba.

### PLANS FOR SELLING GERMAN PLANTS

#### Alien Property Custodian Points Out Necessity for Operating Concerns Efficiently, Pending Sale to Americans—Final Disposition of Funds Rests With Congress

Many inquiries regarding the status of the Bayer Company and other enemy owned concerns taken over by the Alien Property Custodian and the ultimate disposal of the money received from the sale of such concerns have come to the Alien Property Custodian's office. In order to clear up what seems to be a general misunderstanding regarding the functions of this office and the scope of its work, A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, made the following statement:

"The office of Alien Property Custodian was created by the Trading-with-the-Enemy Act, which was approved October 6, 1917. Under the provisions of this Act, the Alien Property Custodian is directed to hold, administer and account, under the general direction of the President, for all enemy property he has taken over. The act provides that after the end of the war, 'any claim of an enemy or of an ally of enemy to any money or other property received and held by the Alien Property Custodian, or deposited in the United States Treasury, shall be settled as Congress shall direct.' The Act also directs the Alien Property Custodian to deposit in the Treasury of the United States the proceeds of the sale of any property in his custody, to be invested in bonds.

"The Bayer Company, like all other companies taken over by me, is not now enemy-owned, and never will be enemy-owned again. All the stock is now held by the Alien Property Custodian representing the United States Government, and it is being operated by one hundred per cent Americans as an American concern. The Bayer Company will be sold at public auction on December 3rd to American citizens only. Before the sale is finally consummated by me, it will be passed upon by the Advisory Committee, of which Otto T. Bannard, of New York, is chairman.

"This course will be followed with each of the two hundred or more concerns which are now in my custody. I am going to put upon the auction block every one of the great industries in America, which formerly were German-owned, and sell them to American citizens.

"The policy of the Government as fixed by the Act of Congress is to sell these properties to American citizens as going concerns for fair and adequate values, and I would not be performing my duty in the carrying out of that policy if I did not operate the properties, pending sale, in the same efficient and profitable manner that they have heretofore been operated. If these properties are destroyed, there will be nothing to sell to American citizens.

"The Americanization of the former enemy-owned concerns in my custody is a big task, and it requires the heartiest co-operation of the business men of this country to be successful. The German agents have had their hands on practically every important American industry. They acquired large interests in the chemical and drug, the lumber, the dyestuff, the metal, the shipping, the textile, the woolen, the cotton, and practically every other vital industry in this country. The value of the German ownership in these concerns is upward of \$300,000,000. I propose to wipe out every trace of this German ownership by selling these properties to one hundred per cent Americans.

"The Heyden Chemical Works, at Garfield, N. J., will be sold at public auction on Dec. 4.

## TAX ON ALCOHOL AGAIN CUT DOWN

**Senate Finance Committee Fixes Rate at \$2.20 Per Proof Gallon on Non-Beverage Alcohol—Attorney for N. A. R. D. Says Bill Will Be Delayed**

By EUGENE C. BROKMEYER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Chairman Simmons, of the Senate Finance Committee, announces that it will be impossible for the Committee to report the revenue bill to the Senate before the November election, but that he expects the bill to be reported soon after the election. The Committee has been hard at work revising the bill as passed by the House, having made quite a number of changes of consequence. This means, of course, that after the bill is passed by the Senate, it will go to conference, where the conferees of the House and Senate will agree on the various points of difference between the bill as passed by the House and as passed by the Senate.

On motion of Senator Thomas, of Colorado, the Finance Committee Thursday further reduced the tax on non-beverage alcohol to \$2.20 per proof gallon. About ten days ago the Committee voted a reduction from \$4.40 to \$3.20 per proof gallon on non-beverage alcohol, \$4.40 being the rate fixed by the House when it passed the bill. The rate of \$2.20 which now is provided in the bill is the same as the rate in the present law. If the bill is passed by the Senate with the rate of \$2.20 per proof gallon on non-beverage alcohol, and the House accepts this rate, there will be no floor tax on non-beverage alcohol, because there will be no necessity for such a tax. It is not certain, however, that the House conferees will agree to the rate of \$2.20 as fixed by the Finance Committee. They may signify a willingness to meet the Senate conferees halfway and compromise on a rate of \$3.20 per proof gallon.

It is to be presumed that the Treasury Department will support the House conferees in their insistence on as high a rate as possible for revenue purposes, overlooking the danger of losing more revenue from a practically prohibitive rate than from a lower rate. On the other hand, the argument is all with the Senate rate as at present fixed, simply because drugs and medicines are classified by the War Industries Board as essential articles and there is no more reason why they should be subjected to additional taxation, or indeed any tax whatever, than there is for taxing food and fuel, also essential articles. The action of the Finance Committee was largely brought about by the able and persistent efforts of representatives of the various drug trade and pharmaceutical associations, supported by the activities of representatives of national industrial organizations.

### New Alcohol Regulation Modified

After a conference Friday between Deputy Internal Revenue Commissioner West and representatives of the Proprietary Association and the N. A. R. D., T. D. 2760, issued recently, was modified so as to strike out the limitation for the manufacturer of and dealer in alcoholic medicinal compounds to be exempt from special tax. This limitation was expressed in T. D. 2760 as follows:

"Medicaments—As the minimum dosage each liquid ounce of the completed preparation must carry in it approximately an average U.S.P. dose for an adult of some drug or drugs of recognized therapeutic value, either singly or in compatible combination."

T.D. 2576, which T.D. 2760 revised, provided as follows:

"A sworn statement in duplicate must be furnished that the medicinal compound contains no more alcohol

than is necessary for the purposes of solution or preservation, that it contains in each fluid ounce a dose as a whole or in compatible combination of one or more agents of recognized therapeutic value."

T.D. 2760 was modified so as to strike out "U.S.P." where it occurs in the second line of the quoted paragraph, making T.D. 2760 the same as T.D. 2576, so far as the paragraphs quoted are concerned. Unless T.D. 2760 had been thus modified, it would have been unlawful to use any new drug which might be discovered in the manufacture of an alcoholic medicinal compound without the payment of the special tax, because such drug would not be U.S.P. and could not become U.S.P. until the next revision of the Pharmacopoeia. Many useful drugs are not regarded as questionable by reputable physicians simply because they are not U.S.P., while quite a number of U.S.P. drugs are not regarded as desirable by reputable physicians. Moreover, drugs are official today which were not official some years ago, and drugs which are not official today may become official at the next revision of the Pharmacopoeia, so that the U.S.P. limitation was ill advised. It was admitted by the Department that it was inadvertently inserted in T.D. 2760.

### Eliminate Returns of Merchandise

Colonel F. F. Simpson, Chief of the Section of Medical Industry of the War Industries Board, has requested the Chairman of the War Service Committee of the N. A. R. D. to give wide publicity among the drug trade to the following request of the War Industries Board:

"The Conservation Division of the War Industries Board has issued a special appeal to retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers in every industry and trade to co-operate with each other for the elimination of all unjustifiable returns of merchandise. This request is not intended to interfere with the return of merchandise when there has been an error on the part of the seller as to price, style, or quality, misinterpretation of order, unauthorized substitution, or when merchandise is inferior or not up to sample. When goods are delivered as bought, however, they should not be returned to the seller. If merchandise is to be returned because of substitution or error of any kind, notice should be given by the purchaser within ten days after the receipt of the goods that return is intended.

"Ample time should, of course, be allowed for explanation or proffered adjustment. Salesmen should make definite sales only. In their travels, furthermore, they can be of particular assistance by enlisting the co-operation of their customers for careful selection and purchase of merchandise so that returns will be unnecessary. Whole-hearted compliance with this request in the spirit of husbanding our resources and eliminating waste of transportation, materials and labor will be a substantial contribution by the merchants and manufacturers of the country to our general welfare and the success of the war program."

Miss Lily Waikel Young, a Chinese girl, who was being educated in this country when the war began, is now manufacturing dyes, according to a story in "World's Work." Miss Young acts as business manager and secretary of the corporation and two chemical engineers do the manufacturing and research work. The plant is a three-story building across the river in Brooklyn. So far, it has made only one kind of dye.

The committee on securities of the Baltimore Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of the stock of the Davison Chemical Company. It will be called regularly on the Stock Exchange in future.



### Trade Notes and Personals

Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation has moved its head office in New York from 61 Broadway to 136 Liberty street.

Mill No. 2 of the Standard Oil and Chemical Company in Troy, Ala., which was recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt at a cost of \$60,000. Approval for the rebuilding has been given, the petition being indorsed by the Council of Defense.

Lever Bros. Company, soap manufacturers, of Cambridge, Mass., are building a boiler house of brick and concrete, at a cost of \$5,000. With the completion of this structure the Lever Bros. Company will have buildings on three sides of the large city square occupied by them.

P. L. Davis, who was at one time associated with the Chas. T. Stork Co., has started in business for himself at 52 Broadway, as purchasing agent for a number of firms in the Allied countries. Mr. Davis is popular in the trade and his many friends wish him success in his new venture.

The Aniline Sales Corporation has been organized under the laws of New York to deal in dyes, paints and drugs. The headquarters of the firm will be located in New York City, and the principal incorporators are A. L. Mullaly, W. J. Horgan and G. E. Graham, 180 West Eighty-second street.

The W. K. Jahn Company, Inc., has filed suit in the Supreme Court of New York against the J. C. Brown Company to recover \$3,330 for alleged breach of contract. The plaintiff company asserts that it entered into an agreement last April whereby the defendant was to furnish 200 pounds of insoluble saccharin for immediate delivery.

Incorporation papers were filed at Buffalo, N. Y., last week, by the Persol Chemical Company, with a capital of \$25,000. It is to carry on a general drug and chemical business, its principal place of business being in Buffalo. The directors are Nathan Owitz, Louis A. Molin and David Levin, of this city, and Morris Meyers, Sayde V. Spille and Sayde Blumenfeld, of New York.

The ferro-manganese plant of the Anaconda Company of Great Falls, Mont., is proving highly successful. From operations of the first furnace 100 tons of manganese have been shipped to Pittsburgh. A second furnace was blown in a few days ago and it is now in full operation. The other three furnaces are awaiting some delayed equipment and it is expected by the close of the month the whole five will be in operation.

The Century National Chemical Company which is to locate at 379 Totowa avenue, Paterson, N. J., has filed papers of incorporation, stating that the company proposes to carry on a general business as chemists, druggists, chemical manufacturers, importers, exporters and dealers in chemicals. An authorized capital stock of \$100,000 is provided to consist of 1,000 shares at a par value of \$100 a share. The incorporators are F. J. Keller, Jane D. Keller and W. J. Lickel, and the company will commence business with its entire capital stock paid in.

### MILLIONS FOR RED CROSS DRUGS

#### Wide Range of Purchases Made Necessary By the War—American Firms Not Seeking Profit—Why Red Cross Needs More Funds

THE American Red Cross recently placed an order for 60,000 pounds of ether with a well-known manufacturer of Brooklyn. The Red Cross has spent many million dollars with American houses for drugs and chemicals needed by the army and navy and the hospitals here and in the various war zones. Manufacturers have come to the aid of the Red Cross and have sold their products at so little profit to themselves as to make the cost low, despite the prevailing high cost of production.

Among the firms from whom the Red Cross has bought drugs and chemicals are E. R. Squibb & Sons, Brooklyn; John Wyeth and Bro., Brooklyn; McKesson & Robbins, and Schieffelin & Co., New York; Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia; H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia; Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit; Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, and the United Drug Company, Boston.

The drugs and chemicals form a wide range. Orders recently placed include 30,000 Greeley units of camphor in oil, costing \$4,500; 300,000 compound cathartic pills, \$2,040; 390,000 pounds of ether, \$156,000; 1,101,000 Greeley units of strychnine and morphine sulphate, \$132,112; 1,250,000 pounds of nitrous oxide, \$400,000; and 120,000 pounds of ammonium nitrate, \$15,960.

All the above were sent to France and England by the Bureau of Foreign Relief of the Red Cross. This bureau also reports that among recent purchases for Greece have been: 5,000 tubes smallpox vaccine; 30,000 ampoules triple typhoid vaccine; 1,000 doses horse serum; 2,000 ampoules antitetanic serum; 1,000 ampoules anti-dysenteric serum; 1,000 ampoules antiphtheretic serum; 5,000 ampoules anti-meningococci serum and 35,000 tablets phenacetine.

To Italy the Red Cross has sent 500 pounds bismuth subnitrate; 52,500 pounds chloroform; 5,144 tubes ethyl chloride; 39 pounds guaiacol carbonate; 770 pounds iodine; 200 pounds opium cake; 1,761 pounds quinine; 583,523 vials tetanus serum and 200 bottles betanaphthol benzoate.

To Russia went 220 pounds caffeine and sodium benzoate; 540,000 tablets acetanilid; 220 pounds thymol; 5,000,000 tablets cascara sagrada; 325 pounds betanaphthol benzoate; 1,000,000 tablets bichloride; 640,000 sulphonal tablets; 11,000,000 strychnine sulphate tablets; 1,600 ounces strychnine sulphate; 770,000 tablets sodium salicylate and 350 ounces apothecin.

In addition to the above, the Red Cross also bought large quantities of other supplies, such as hot water and ice bags; operating caps, gowns, leggings and masks; abdominal bandages; tailed bandages; Scultetus bandages; pneumonia jackets; gauze compresses; absorbent pads; irrigation pads; gauze laparotomy pads and packing; heel pads, splint straps, gauze sponges, squares and wipes.

All this work has called for great expenditures of money. With an ever increasing number of men in Europe, the American Red Cross will need the united backing of the American people that its mission of mercy and humanity may not be halted. For that reason, the Red Cross will hold its second annual Christmas roll call during the week of December 16 to 23 when, it is hoped, every American man, woman and child will place his or her name on the Red Cross roster. Last year, 22,000,000 adults and 8,000,000 children responded to the call and took a nation-wide pledge to stand squarely behind the Flag in our war for liberty and justice for all.

## SAFETY REGULATIONS FOR FACTORIES

Among recent regulations adopted in New York state as safeguards to industrial activity is Rule 917, which states that "all vats, pans, and tanks containing hot liquids, acids or other injurious chemicals, when so set that the opening or top thereof is less than 30 inches from the floor or other working level, shall be guarded on all sides by a standard railing or by a substantial railing of such height that the distance from floor or other working level to the top of such railing shall be not less than 3 feet, or the top shall be entirely covered except when loading or unloading.

"In the case of open vats, pans and tanks where the top is less than 3 inches from the floor or working level, a standard toeboard shall be installed in addition to the railing.

"The sides of tanks used in connection with paper mill beater engines shall, in existing installations, be not less than 36 inches above the floor; and, in future installations not less than 42 inches above the floor or working level. Of less than 36 inches in existing installations and 42 inches in future installations; such tanks shall be guarded by a substantial rail not less than 42 inches nor more than 54 inches from the floor, extending to a point not less than 7 feet from cover of beater cylinder."

A safety code for the use, care and protection of abrasive wheels and the parts of grinding machines related thereto states that "grinding machines shall be sufficiently heavy and rigid to prevent vibration. No user of wheels shall operate on any given machine a wheel of larger diameter or greater thickness than specified by the machine builder. Grinding machines should be provided with a stop or some method of fixing the maximum size of wheel which may be used.

"Grinding rooms shall be well ventilated, well lighted and kept warm and dry. Machines used for dry grinding shall be provided with a dust-exhausting system. Besides protecting the workroom, the dust-exhausting system prevents wear and tear on machinery and belts."

## TO UNIONIZE PAN-AMERICA

Labor leaders from Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Costa Rica, Panama, Uruguay, Nicaragua and Argentina, at a conference held in New York, last week, decided to launch an organized movement throughout Latin America to stimulate industry in these countries for the reconstruction period after the war. As a first step Samuel Gompers, with the aid of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, had decided to bring about an affiliation of the American with the Mexican workers.

## QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am. Ag. Ch. ....	102 3/4	103 1/4	Int. Agricul. pf. ....	57 1/2	59 1/4
Am. Cot. Oil. ....	41 1/2	42 1/2	Int. Salt. ....	53	58
Am. Cyan. ....	30	35	K. Solvay. ....	155	175
Am. Cy. pf. ....	60	65	Merrimac. ....	97	99
Am. Linseed. ....	40 1/2	41	Mulford Co. ....	55	60
Am. Malt. ....	3 1/2	4 1/4	Mutual Co. ....	150	150
Barrett Co. ....	103	104 1/2	Niag. A. pf. ....	87	92
By. Prod. Co. ....	116	119	Nat. A. & C. ....	17	20
Caselin Co. ....	40	40	N't A. & C. pf. ....	50	70
Day Chem. ....	34	34	Penn. Salt. ....	80	84
Distillers' Secur. ..	48 3/4	49 1/4	Rollin Ch. ....	50	70
Dow Ch. pf. ....	220	220	Roll. Ch. pf. ....	90	100
Elec. Bich. ....	140	150	Semet S. C. ....	170	180
Fed. Chem. ....	90	90	Smith Ag. C. ....	175	185
Fed. Ch. pf. ....	98	101	Solv. Proc. ....	220	220
Free Tx. nw. ....	30	32	Stand. Ch. ....	90	100
Gen. Chem. ....	175	180	Un. Drug. ....	71	73
Grasselli. ....	170	170	U. S. Indus. Alco. ....	104	105 1/4
H'k Electro. ....	75	85	Va.-Car. Ch. pf. ....	109 1/2	110
H'k Elec. pf. ....	..	..	Va.-Car. Chem. ....	57 1/2	58

## News of Companies

The Acheson Graphite Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., is building two new additions to its plant to provide for increased capacity.

The Wisconsin Steel Works, Chicago, has awarded a contract for the construction of a new one-story benzol distilling plant to cost \$17,000.

Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill., are planning for the construction of a new addition to its fertilizer manufacturing plant at Shreveport, La., to cost \$25,000.

The National Aniline & Chemical Company has awarded a contract for the construction of the proposed new three-story manufacturing buildings at its plant in Buffalo.

The proposed new plant of the General Chemical Company at Baltimore, Md., will be three-stories, of brick and concrete construction, and will cost approximately \$155,000.

The Standard Oil Company of New York has acquired property on Ogden Avenue, at the foot of Prospect Street, Jersey City, N. J., to provide for extensions to its local distributing plant.

The Solvay Process Company, Syracuse, N. Y., has completed arrangements for the construction of its proposed new picric acid plant to be located near Grand Rapids, Mich., to cost approximately \$6,000,000.

The American Chicle Company, Long Island City, has acquired property on Borden Avenue, near Hayward Avenue, from the American Bar Lock Company for a consideration said to be about \$50,000, to be used for extensions.

The United States Government, Construction Division, has awarded contracts for the erection of the proposed new plants at Mt. Union and Emporium, Pa., to be devoted to the manufacture of sulphuric acid. It is estimated that the new works will cost \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, respectively.

The Mo-Ark Oxygen Company, Fort Smith, Ark., has had plans prepared for the construction of a new plant at South Fort Smith, for the manufacture of oxygen and hydrogen gas, to have a capacity of 10,000 and 20,000 cubic feet, respectively, per day. The project is estimated to cost \$75,000.

The Standard Oil Company has awarded a contract for the construction of a new reinforced-concrete filter and tank house at its Eagle Works, at Claremont, N. J. The company has also awarded a contract for the construction of a new addition to its building at the Gowanus Canal and Second Street, Brooklyn, estimated to cost \$25,000.

The Southern Oil Products Company, Richmond, Va., has filed articles of incorporation with a capital of \$50,000, to engage in the manufacture of castor oil. The company is planning for the immediate installation of castor oil press machinery and other equipment in a building recently acquired, to have a capacity of approximately 4,000 pounds of castor oil daily. W. H. Warren is president; J. Franklin Cropp is vice-president and manager; and Ordway Puller, secretary.

### Books of Trade Interest

**PRACTICAL EXPORTING**, a handbook for manufacturers and merchants. By B. Olney Hough, editor "American Exporter"; author of "Elementary Lessons in Exporting," "Ocean Traffic and Trade," etc. 2nd edition, revised. 8 vo., 529 pages, New York, American Exporter, The Johnston Export Publishing Co.

Coming at a time when American manufacturers are more interested in the possibilities of the markets of the world than ever before in our country's history, this book is sure to be appreciated by any one seeking information relating to export business. The author, as editor of our contemporary the "American Exporter," has had unusual opportunities for studying the practical problems of the exporter, while his effort to convince manufacturers that our country needs export business to keep plants and labor employed after the war and thus keep "on this side of the Atlantic the world's financial center with its many attending advantages" reflects the true spirit of patriotism.

Following an introductory chapter on the immensity of the world market and the growth of the American export trade, the author proceeds to discuss the ways and means of practical exporting, the facilities and machinery of export trading, markets for American goods, foreign trade correspondence, travelling salesmen abroad, advertising, export commission houses, foreign sales agents, distributors and branch houses, manufacture of goods for foreign shipment, preparing and making shipments, marine insurance, financing foreign business, credits, acceptances, collections, etc., the various points made being supplemented by reproduction of documents in actual use, as forms of inquiry for prices from an export commission house; C.I.F. contract conditions; memorandum of weights, measurements and rates; letter of shipping and financial advice; bills of lading, shipper's export declaration, certificate of origin, policy of marine insurance, letter of credit, etc. In fact, scarcely an export condition can be suggested that the author has not anticipated and provided for, confirming our opinion that the book fully measures up to the thought expressed in its title.

### \$9,000,000 FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—An additional appropriation of \$9,000,000 has been asked of Congress by the Medical Department of the Army for the purchase of medicines, antiseptics and disinfectants. This sum, it was declared by officers of the department at a recent hearing before the House subcommittee on appropriations, will be required to get the department through the remainder of the current fiscal year. Much of this matter is purchased abroad, according to Colonel Darnall, of the Medical Department, principally quinine, caffeine and codeine.

An appropriation of \$5,000,000 is also asked for medicines. Both items will be expended in the purchase of commodities for use in the hospitals in this country and in France.

Chemicals for use in gas shells will cost \$97,377,980, according to estimates of the chemical warfare service and that sum, accordingly, has also been asked of Congress.

By order of the Hamilton County Food Administration, Cincinnati, O., a number of ice plants will be closed in order to save ammonia and other materials. Plants operating to 100 per cent capacity and selling all of their product will be exempted from the order, it is understood, the object being to close only those not considered essential.

### SCHWEITZER'S ACCOUNT OF ACID DEAL

**Chemist of Bayer Company Obtained \$100,000 From Dr. Albert—"Possibility of Not Losing Money," He Wrote—Divided \$816,000 With Richard Kny**

Investigation of Dr. Hugo Schweitzer's carbolic acid contract with the American Oil & Supply Co., by the Alien Property Custodian, as told in **DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS** of Oct. 23, brought to light a statement found in the effect of Dr. Schweitzer, who died in December, 1917, reading as follows:

"Explanation of the attached agreements.

"The following firms are manufacturing carbolic acid in the United States:

"The Semet-Solvay Company, Rochester, N. Y., the DuPont de Nemours Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.; Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Silver Lake, N. J., and Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

"The Semet-Solvay Company and the DuPont people do not sell carbolic acid to anybody, but convert it into picric acid and sell it to the Allies.

"Merck & Company sell their carbolic acid for pharmaceutical purposes exclusively and exact an agreement from the buyers that the product should not be used for manufacturing explosives.

"Edison Company has made an agreement with brokers who were to furnish picric acid to the Allies. The carbolic acid which they purchased from Edison was to be converted by powder manufacturers, among them the Trojan Company, into picric acid.

"It occurred to me that through my connections with Mr. Hoffman of the American Oil & Supply Company, I might be able to divert the carbolic acid of Edison from these brokers and thus prevent the conversion of the same into picric acid. This would be so much more important as Edison is the only one in the United States who for the next three or four years, has spot carbolic acid for sale.

"As a matter of fact I thus succeeded in getting hold of 6,000 pounds of carbolic acid per day, which is equivalent to 18,000 pounds of picric acid per day. For the purchase of this quantity I made agreement marked "A" with the American Oil & Supply Company.

"I then conceived the idea of having this carbolic acid converted into salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, salol and artificial oil of wintergreen. On these products there is an embargo in all countries at war. The prices are very high and the salicylic acid which is made out of the above carbolic acid would, in fact for the next three or four months, be the only free salicylic acid to be bought without any restrictions. On account of the high prices for these products there is a possibility of not losing money in the venture; in fact, profits might be made provided that England's shipping blockade is maintained and provided that the war does not end within the time limit of the agreement."

The profits amounted to \$816,000 which was divided between Dr. Schweitzer and Richard Kny, father-in-law of Dr. George Simon.

The investigation showed that on June 23, 1915, Amsinck & Co., the bankers, wrote Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, 45 Broadway, New York City, a letter stating that they had received Imperial German Government certificates, due January 1, 1916, as collateral, for which they placed at the disposal of Dr. Albert a drawing account of \$300,000. G. Amsinck & Co., acting upon the instructions of Dr. Albert, gave their check to Dr. Hugo Schweitzer for \$100,000, which they charged to the account of Dr. Albert. This was the \$100,000 which Schweitzer posted as a forfeit with the American Oil & Supply Co., guaranteeing the fulfillment of his contract.



## The Drug & Chemical Markets

### PROFITEERING ON INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

**Speculators Take Advantage of Public Calamity—  
No Advances Made By Manufacturers—Cancellations of Export Orders Follow Talk of Peace**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK Stocks in First Hands

##### Advanced

Acetanilid, 4c	Citrate, U.S.P., 3c@5c
Alkanet Root, 35c	Civet, 50c
Antipyrine, 50c	Codeine, Alkaloid, Sulphate, 40c@50c
Asafoetida, 80c	Isinglass, Russian, 50c
Camphor, Japanese Refined, 25c	Rhubarb Root, High Dried, 9c
Caraway Seed, 6c	Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P., 15c
Chicle Gum, Mexican, 5c	Thus Gum, per 280 lbs., \$1.10

##### Declined

Cassia, China, Broken, 1c	Pepper, Singapore, Black, 1/2c
Henbane Leaves, 20c	Savory Leaves, 1/2c
	Zinc Oxide, U.S.P., 3c

The influenza epidemic continues to affect the business of manufacturing druggists and chemists because of the active demand and curtailment of labor owing to sickness of employees. Meantime orders for pharmaceutical drugs, etc., necessary to combat the epidemic are accumulating and prices are advancing. It is declared that speculators are taking advantage of the national calamity. It is certain that the manufacturers are not responsible for the high prices. According to reports for the Department of Health the epidemic in New York is abating gradually, but in the West conditions are still bad.

Owing to the discussion of prospects for peace, numerous cancellations of orders for export shipments are already in evidence in various lines. Shippers who were unable to comply with terms of contracts owing to lack of shipping space are becoming anxious about the disposal of these goods.

The demand for products used in checking the influenza has resulted in further advances on camphor, asafoetida gum, antipyrine, codeine and salts and Dover's powder. The advance in acetic acid surprised the trade. The tendency is still upward.

Barks closed firm under advices from primary markets and light supplies available. Alkanet root advanced because of light supplies and stronger primary advices. Berries ruled steady to firm. High prices are being maintained for juniper, cubeb and fish varieties, owing to decrease in supplies. Medicinal gums closed firm. Thus gum closed materially higher, due to the cost of importation and supplies being concentrated in firm hands.

Leaves, seeds and herbs varied considerably in price. Celery seed and caraway are higher, with indications of further sharp advances unless supplies arrive from abroad. Spices in general are unsettled and irregular.

Price declines have been few and were due to certain stocks being offered at slight concessions. Henbane leaves and fennugreek seed are lower. Among miscellaneous commodities zinc oxide is lower, based on lower zinc prices and an absence of demand.

**Acetanilid**—In response to a decided increase in the demand and rapidly diminishing stocks, makers raised prices 4c to 70c@75c a pound.

**Acetphenetidin**—Makers are quoting \$4.95@\$5 a pound as they have no supplies to offer for prompt

delivery. Stocks for prompt shipment are controlled by second hands who are exacting premiums over current prices. Offerings appear to be moderate and in some quarters the market is practically bare of supplies.

**Alkanet Root**—In response to a stronger primary market and diminishing stocks both abroad and here, holders raised quotations 35c@50c to \$3.10@\$3.45 a pound.

**Antipyrine**—With the demand still on the increase, stimulated by the influenza epidemic, prices were raised about 50c to \$20.50@\$21 a pound for supplies in bulk. Owing to heavy inroads in the supply available, a further rise in price is probable.

**Asafoetida**—Prices are advancing owing to the heavy demand created by the influenza epidemic. Holders are now asking 80c higher to \$3.70@\$3.90 for whole and \$3.75@\$4.00 a pound for powdered, U.S.P., supplies. In many quarters it is predicted that prices will advance.

**Camphor, American, Refined**—There seems to be no cessation in the influx of orders for spot lots and refiners are still unable to quote prices which rule entirely nominal. The primary market is unchanged and prices are wholly nominal, owing to a scarcity of supplies and lack of shipping facilities.

**Camphor, Japanese, Refined**—The demand continues unabated and with stocks showing a further curtailment, together with rising prices in Japan, holders advanced prices 25c to \$3.75@\$4 a pound for 2 1/2-lb. slabs. Offerings are limited and the quotation is \$4 a pound, with some holders asking \$4.25 a pound.

**Caraway Seed**—Prices were advanced 6c a pound, owing to lack of arrivals and diminishing stocks here. If the shipping situation abroad does not improve, the consensus of opinion is that erratic price movements will be witnessed. Sellers are now quoting 66c @67c a pound for African seed.

**Chicle Gum**—Stocks on the spot are exceedingly light and in active demand, and prices were advanced 5c to \$1.10@\$1.15 a pound. Primary markets for the crude gum are strong and prices are rising.

**Citrate, U. S. P.**—Manufacturers raised prices from 3c to 5c a pound. An unexpected advance of 6c a pound for citric acid by makers, because of short supplies, was responsible for the rise in citrates. Makers are quoting \$1.11 for iron citrate, and \$1.47 for iron green scales; \$1.08 for phosphate; and \$1.13 for pyrophosphate.

**Civet**—Supplies are very small with no arrivals expected, owing to the shipping situation, prices advanced. Holders raised prices 50c to \$3@\$3.20 a pound.

**Cloves**—The unusual scarcity and a good demand, with no prospect of arrivals from primary markets for some time to come, prices advanced. Holders are quoting 1/2c higher to 47c@47 1/2c for Zanzibar. Amboynas closed unchanged at 59 1/2c@60c a pound.

**Codeine**—Makers raised prices for alkaloid 50c an ounce to \$11.50; and 40c to \$8.30 an ounce for sulphate with proportionate advances for other salts. An unabated demand stimulated by the influenza epidemic and decidedly meager supplies is responsible for the rise.

**Dill Seed**—Prices suffered a fractional decline of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. The close was steadier, offerings having been readily cleaned up.

**Foenugreek Seed**—In response to freer offerings of new crop seed and moderate sales, prices eased off  $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound. Sellers are quoting  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $10\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound on the spot, while parcels of new crop now due are offered at  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $10$ c a pound.

**Ginger, Jamaica**—Supplies of good white parcels are scarce and in response to advices noting strength in the primary market, prices closed slightly higher. Holders are quoting  $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher to  $19\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $20$ c a pound.

**Grape Root, Oregon**—Prices stiffened slightly on better inquiries. Sellers are offering parcels at  $16$ c@ $17$ c a pound. Stocks are not excessive and have been gradually decreasing within the last few weeks.

**Henbane Leaves**—In response to larger offerings and easier primary markets prices for domestic were lowered  $20$ c a pound. Sellers are now quoting  $\$1.05$ @ $\$1.10$  a pound.

**Haarlem Oil**—Owing to arrivals of genuine Dutch oil from Holland the first offerings for a long period appeared on the market at  $\$8.50$ @ $\$8.60$  per gross, while domestic in bottles closed at  $\$5$  and upward. Offerings of Dutch oil are being fairly taken up which caused a firm trend of the market.

**Isinglass, Russian**—Prices scored a sharp gain of  $50$ c a pound as a result of the stringency in supplies. Absence of arrivals from abroad helped the advance.

**Mercury**—While leading selling agents are quoting on the basis of  $\$125$ , sales at  $\$127.50$ @ $\$130$  a flask of  $75$  pounds were reported for prompt delivery. Supplies on the spot are moderate and closed a shade firmer.

**Morphine**—In response to large Government orders and increased buying by the trade, further advances in price are anticipated, based on diminishing stocks and the stronger position of cinchona bark. Makers are still quoting  $\$11.80$  an ounce for sulphate in lots of  $25$  ounces.

**Opium**—Because of makers finding it extremely difficult to meet present requirements, prices closed very firm. Stocks of poppy seed are fair, but scant stocks of the finished product here and lack of shipping space in the primary market abroad caused a strong upward tendency.

**Pepper, Singapore, Black**—Prices closed steady but fractionally lower, covering  $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. The supply is fair and no acute price changes are anticipated in the near future. Singapore white pepper also suffered a fractional loss in price. Sellers are offering Singapore black  $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower to  $24$ c@ $25$ c and white  $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower to  $30\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $31$ c a pound.

**Pimento**—Prices eased off slightly, but offerings were readily taken up at  $\frac{1}{4}$ c lower to  $9\frac{3}{4}$ c@ $10$ c a pound for selected lots. The close was steadier in sympathy with conditions governing the primary market.

**Poppy Seed**—Prices are steady under unchanged conditions, sellers quoting  $71$ c@ $72$ c for Russian and  $38\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $39$ c a pound for Indian. Parcels due here early in November are offered at  $37\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $38$ c a pound.

**Quinine**—Large quantities of Java quinine are being bought for use in checking the influenza epidemic. An unabated demand for supplies from domestic makers is noted. Increased calls for immediate delivery have resulted in forcing buyers into the open market, resulting in price advances. American manufacturers are quoting on the basis of  $90$ c an ounce for  $100$ -ounce lots, while second hands are asking  $\$1.10$ @ $\$1.15$ . Java sulphate is held at  $\$1.05$ @ $\$1.10$  an ounce. Leading

domestic manufacturers announced a temporary suspension of sales of quinine sulphate in eighth, twelfth and sixteenth-ounce vials, owing to an accumulation of stocks of small package goods.

**Rhubarb Root, High Dried**—Prices scored an advance owing to stronger advices from primary markets and meager arrivals here due to scarcity of shipping room. Holders raised prices  $9$ c to  $68$ c@ $90$ c a pound.

**Saccharin**—Lack of demand and active selling competition led to an easier market. Advices from Washington that the use of saccharin in foods is still regarded as an adulteration under the Food and Drugs Act may affect prices, but sellers are still quoting  $\$19$ @ $\$19.50$  for soluble and  $\$17$ @ $\$17.50$  a pound for insoluble U.S.P. supplies. It is said that lower bids would probably be accepted.

**Savory Leaves**—On increased offerings prices receded  $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. Holders are quoting  $24\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $25$ c a pound.

**Sodium Benzoate, U. S. P.**—Prices are strengthening owing to the smaller production of benzoic acid and larger inquiries. Makers in some quarters advanced prices  $15$ c to  $\$3.15$ @ $\$3.20$  a pound for U. S. P. supplies. In some quarters the market is nearly bare of supplies.

**Tamarinds**—Under stronger primary advices prices advanced. Holders are asking  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c higher to  $13$ c@ $13\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for supplies in barrels, and  $\$1$  increase to  $\$5.95$ @ $\$6.50$  per keg.

**Thus Gum**—Owing to the bulk of supplies being in strong hands, and the increased cost of importations, prices advanced. Holders quoted  $\$14.10$ @ $\$14.95$  per  $280$  pounds in barrels.

**Zinc Oxide**—Makers reduced spot prices  $3$ c to  $35$ c@ $37$ c a pound for U. S. P. supplies in barrels. The decline in the price of zinc, due to increased production, was said to be the cause of the drop in price.

#### JAPAN'S CAMPHOR OUTPUT DECLINES

Consul General George H. Scidmore, Yokohama, reports that the manufacture of camphor in Japan proper and Formosa during the fiscal year ended March 31 amounted to  $8,090,000$  kin ( $1$  kin= $1.32$  lbs.), of which  $7,850,000$  kin were sold by the camphor monopoly office. These figures show a decrease of  $3,780,000$  kin, as compared with the preceding fiscal year. The monopoly office has received many orders from Europe and America, but is unable to execute them all because of the growing demand for camphor on the domestic market.

Of  $7,850,000$  kin sold by the monopoly office,  $3,240,000$  kin were supplied to camphor manufacturing companies,  $630,000$  kin to celluloid companies, while  $260,000$  kin were placed on the market. The remainder,  $3,720,000$  kin, has been shipped abroad. The authorities are now encouraging the export of manufactured goods, and preventing the shipment of crude camphor as far as possible.

#### VANILLA HELD UP BY EMBARGO

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Oct. 16.—It is reported that the Mexican Government have placed an embargo on all imports and exports at the border, on account of the Spanish influenza. This rumor has caused vanilla buyers to refuse all offers. The market price per pound has been  $\$3.00$  for superior,  $\$2.50$  for good,  $\$2.00$  for medium,  $\$1.50$  for cuts, United States currency. There have been many offers and very few sales. There were no buyers for  $250$  tons of extra superior at  $\$3.00$  per pound, United States currency.

## Heavy Chemical Markets

### STRONG DEMAND FOR BLEACHING POWDER

Caustic Soda and Soda Ash Slightly Easier—Bicarbonate of Soda Difficult to Obtain—Advance in Citric Acid—Lactic Acid Scarce

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

#### Stocks in First Hands

##### Advanced

Bleaching Powder,  $\frac{1}{2}$  c lb.

##### Declined

Sodium Sulphate (Glauber's salt) Soda Ash, 25c lb.  
100 lbs., 25c Caustic Soda, 15c lb.  
Sodium Prussiate, 3c lb.

While the heavy chemicals market has been notable for the price declines in a number of commodities the past week, this is not an evidence of weakness to any extent, it is explained. One leading trader gave several reasons for quotations dropping to lower levels and one of these was that the influenza epidemic had been largely responsible because there was less call for supplies. Some dealers with good stocks on hand had feared the market would be glutted, and had allowed their goods to be disposed of at prices they would not have quoted otherwise. Instead of there being an overproduction there really had been an underproduction because of curtailment of labor.

So great are the requirements of the Government for heavy chemicals and acids that offerings to outside consumers are reported to have been exceedingly scant. Of the technical chemicals, citric acid attracted most interest in the past few days and gained in price.

Bleaching powder attained a higher level ranging from a fraction of a cent to a cent. An easy tendency was in evidence in caustic soda and the price dropped to a slightly lower level. Offers of bichromate of soda were made at 21 cents per pound.

Commodities, in addition to those named which brought reduced prices were soda ash, sulphate of soda (Glauber's salt) and sodium prussiate.

Dealers held sal ammoniac at a range of 23 cents to 25 cents per pound, which attracted considerable interest. Although the trading generally was not thought up to normal, it was regarded as of fair volume.

**Acids**—Although the quotations for salicylic are said to be below normal the volume of trading is said to be at a minimum. As the result of the Government price-fixing in the case of sulphuric, which came into effect Sept. 30 and will continue until Dec. 30, producers are at a loss to know just what steps to take in handling the material. Scarcity of some grades of lactic are noted. Citric has advanced in price.

**Bicarbonate of Soda**—There is still great demand for this commodity, while supplies are exceedingly hard to obtain. Quotations are 4 cents per pound for shipments from works, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents for spot material in barrels. It is stated that some of the largest producers can not avail themselves of the high level of prices, because of their sold up condition.

**Bichromate of Soda**—Production of this commodity is said to have been greatly curtailed because of the grade of the output demanded by the Government, and prices have arisen accordingly. Dealers now asking a cent more a pound, or 24 cents.

**Silicate of Soda**—No change in the market situation of this material is noted, and offers are said to be few and far between, although there is a firm tone to the trading. Prices of the 40 degree variety on spot range from \$2.60 to \$2.65 by dealers, and for shipment from works at \$2.20 to \$2.25.

**Caustic Soda**—The market is characterized by strength, and the demand is so great from consumers at home that very little is sent to the other side, but in spite of this fact quotations have suffered a decline. For the ground product ex-store \$5.25 to \$5.35 is asked; and at works in the West \$2.20 to \$2.25 for shipment. It is reported that the 60 degree variety was offered by one dealer at  $5\frac{3}{4}$  cents per pound ex-dock and at 6 cents ex-store New York.

**Soda Ash**—Prices for this commodity are marked by declines, as it was expected that the activity which had been a feature of the trading for a period would not continue. Material is quoted at \$3.05 to \$3.10 per pound at works, while prices for single bags ex-store New York have held steady at \$2.65 per pound. Sales were reported of dense ash in double bags at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  cents per pound. Some was offered at slight concessions on spot. Dealers say that single bags for delivery over the coming year were contracted for at something above \$2.70 per pound at works. Demand for double bags of light ash has fallen off.

**Bleaching Powder**—Demand for this product continues, and prices have stiffened accordingly. Small sales are reported to have been made as high as 7 cents for lots in large drums, ex-store. Other lots were disposed of at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 cents per pound. Quotations vary considerably, being regulated by the amounts purchased.

**Copper Sulphate**—The general market tone for this commodity is firm, although inactivity is still shown by consuming interests. For the large crystal, 98-99 per cent, the price range is from  $8\frac{3}{4}$  to 9 cents.

**Zinc Oxide**—Trading in this product is described as of a routine character. Prices for the XX horse-shoe brand range from  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents to 14 cents per pound. The market is steady.

**Lithopone**—Little trading is done in this commodity, as few inquiries are reported. Quotations for the ex-store and ex-dock variety are still at 8 cents to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

**Benzoate of Soda**—There has been increased demand during the week, and prices are ranging higher. Supplies for immediate use are declared to be scarce. Quotations for spot material have advanced to \$2.90 per pound and range to \$3.00 per pound.

**Salicylic Acid**—So far as local consuming interests are concerned trading is inactive, most of the transactions being for export purposes. For this trade 85 cents to 87 cents per pound is considered fair. For the technical, quotations are from 70 cents to 80 cents. For the U.S.P. in the general market the range is from 88 cents to \$1.00 per pound.

**Prussiate of Soda**—While the tone of the market is regarded as easy, trading for home consumption has not shown expansion, and inquiries have not been extended beyond actual requirements. Quotations for spot material, New York, range from 37 cents to 40 cents per pound.



**RULES FOR EXPORTS TO HOLLAND**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—The War Trade Board has announced the adoption of revised regulations for the exportation of commodities to European Holland. The list of commodities which may be exported also has been revised.

Prospective importers in European Holland will be required to obtain from the Netherlands Overseas Trust an import certificate, upon receipt of which the prospective exporter must be advised of the serial number. The exporter then will apply to the bureau of exports of the War Trade Board for an export license.

All shipments to European Holland, except those consigned to the government of the Netherlands, must be consigned directly to and only to the Netherlands Overseas Trust. Licenses will be valid only for shipment on vessels flying the flag of the country to which the commodities are destined.

The revised list of commodities includes the following:

Drugs: Acetylsalicylic acid, aconite, agaricin, althea root, amidol and substitutes, argentamine, arsenous acid, arsenobilin, barium sulphuric, betanaphthol, bromine, butylchloralhydrate, camomile, chromic acid, diacetyl-barbituric acid, digitalis, eucaïne, ferric compounds, fruit of fennel, hydrobromic acid, ichthol, inular root, reduced iron, kharsevan, leaves of hyoscyamus, metol, nitrate of silver, opium alkaloids, paraldehyde, phenacetine, salicylic acid, sodium arsenate, sodium bromide, sodium cacodylate, sodium nitroprusside, sodium salicylate, sulphuric acid, veronal.

Dyes and dyestuffs.

Toilet preparations, including soap not in tin or lead containers and not containing more than 1 per cent of glycerine.

Perfumery but not essential oils.

**PROF. WILLIAM MAIN DEAD**

Prof. William Main, scientist and engineer, and formerly professor of chemistry in the University of South Carolina, died recently at his home in Piermont, N. Y., in his seventy-fourth year. Prof. Main was one of the pioneers of the copper and lead mining industries of this country. He was the inventor of the lead-zinc storage battery, and the first commercially to apply the storage battery to the propulsion of street car. He was a charter member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the American Electrochemical Society and a member of the American Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain and other scientific and literary bodies.

The production of magnesite in California, which reached large proportions in 1917, is now showing a steady decrease, owing to increased freight rates and the importation of large quantities from Canada. During the first six months of the present year this country produced about 93,900 short tons of magnesite, of which more than one-half came from that State, with Washington producing most of the balance. The rate of production in California is now about one-half that of 1917, but a better showing is made in Washington. While the California article is of a better grade than Canadian magnesite the latter can be delivered into the Eastern states much more cheaply and is being used largely in the steel industry.

The state of Oregon has installed a lime plant at Gold Hill and lime is now being turned out in large quantities for fertilizing purposes.

**Business Brevities**

William Hoffman of the American Oil and Supply Company, Newark, N. J., was obliged to undergo a serious operation, last week, in one of the leading hospitals.

M. C. Whitaker, vice president and general manager of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company, has been on an extensive trip in the West, and is expected back this week.

T. J. Parker, of T. J. Parker, Inc., 92 William street, formerly of the General Chemical Co., during which connection he became known to the chemical industry of the entire country, has been ill for several days at his home in Bayonne, N. J.

New York exporters received numerous cancellation orders, this week, from Japanese firms who had been taking large supplies of chemicals. It is believed that the peace proposals are being taken very seriously in Japan and that they anticipate a drop in prices following an armistice.

The dyestuff trade misses the genial personality of Henry L. Blum, of the United Piece Dye Works, Lodi, N. J., since the absorption of the company by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Mr. Blum remains with the United Piece Dye Works but the company's dyestuff department becomes a part of the du Pont Dye Works, and Mr. Blum's duties do not take him in the same channels of trade.

The latest developments in gas warfare by the British and American forces formed the subject of an address by Major Dudley before the Society of Chemical Industry in Mumford Hall, Chemists Club, 52 East 41st street, on Friday evening, Oct. 25. By request many interesting features of the lecture cannot be published at this time. It is said that the gas used by the Americans penetrates the masks used by the Germans and they have been unable to invent anything as yet to absorb it.

**STUDY METHODS OF RECOVERING POTASH**

More than thirty men prominent in the iron and steel blast furnace industry and in cement manufacture met with Government officials of the War Industries Board and the United States Bureau of Mines recently in order to determine in a practical way just how much potash can be recovered from the flues of these industries and at what cost. The conference was called by Charles H. MacDowell, chief of the Chemicals Section of the War Industries Board, and it is understood that this work is planned to prepare efficiently for after-the-war supplies.

A technical committee is to be named which is to make a thorough investigation of all the proposed methods of potash recovery, including the Cottrell method urged by the Bureau of Mines. The idea is to make recommendations in favor of certain methods and then the War Industries Board expects to build one or two plants where the different systems can be tested out.

**REDUCTION IN PRICE OF SULPHUR**

Word has been received by the trade that beginning the first of November there will be a reduction in the price of sulphur of 50 cents per 100 pounds. The reduction includes refined grades and containers.

## Color & Dyestuff Markets

### INTERMEDIATES SCARCE AND HIGHER

**Spot Stocks Quickly Taken—Dealers Obtain Slight Advances But Show No Disposition to Force Prices Up—Demand for Swiss Colors**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

##### Stocks in First Hands

##### Advanced

Nitronaphthalene, 5c lb. Albumen, egg, 10c lb.  
Cresylic Acid, crude, 95-97 p.c., Cutch, 1c lb.  
5c gal. Sumac Extract, 1c lb.

##### Declined

Paranitranilin, 5c lb.

While there has been no startling feature in the dyestuffs market during the week, several products have advanced in price, and nearly all of the others have held steady. No complaints have been heard from sellers of the various commodities that the demand has fallen off. On the contrary, agents assert that they have long lists of unfilled orders for goods which they can not furnish to customers or even hope to furnish, for some time to come. This is due primarily to the fact that producers are unable to obtain raw materials, owing to Government restrictions on imports, lack of tonnage, and other causes. Spot stocks of a great many articles are exceedingly difficult to locate, and where found are snapped up almost immediately. It is to the credit of the trade that no sensational price advances have been demanded by those who had such stocks at their disposal.

As an instance of this may be cited the case of a small lot of Swiss auramine recently received in the country. Despite the clamor for the commodity the lot was sold at only a slight advance over the previous quotation.

Demand for the aniline colors is constantly growing, and this is said to refer particularly to the domestic varieties. Several reasons are given for this. One is that by order of the War Trade Board logwood importations have been curtailed to almost nothing for the remainder of the year, and dyers are forced to turn to the anilines. Another reason vouchsafed is the reported increasing excellence of aniline colors. While it is not pretended that they are in every respect up to the standard demanded by the trade, it is asserted that the output is daily growing better. In this connection it may be stated that the movement for a complete standardization of the aniline colors has not waned, and it is confidently believed, will become an accomplished fact in course of time.

Dealers seem to be satisfied with the amount of business that has passed through their hands during the week. Price changes have not been numerous. The products that are higher are egg albumen, cutch, crude 95-97 per cent, cresylic acid, sumac extract, and nitronaphthalene.

#### Dye Bases and Dyewoods

**Albumen**—Dealers report that conditions are no easier in this market, and they do not expect marked improvement soon. Supplies of the product for technical purposes are said to be exceedingly scarce. The Chinese egg variety is slightly higher in price, the range now being from \$1.45 to \$1.50, and the market is described as firm. Chinese egg on spot, except for shipment, is being refused. The egg yolk is steady,

at 70c to 73c for the spray and 45c to 47c for the granular. The domestic blood is still held at 85c to 90c.

**Cochineal**—Demand for this product has steadily increased, and stocks of some varieties are fairly plentiful. Prices now range from 90c to \$1.00 and the trade expects a further advance. The London market is firm, silver gray and black bringing \$1.02 to \$1.08, ex-dock for delivery in New York.

**Cutch**—Prices have advanced for this product, and 22c per pound is demanded, which is an increase of a cent over previous quotations. The difficulty of securing imports, owing to lack of tonnage, is still apparent, and stocks arriving from Borneo and Rangoon are disposed of quickly.

**Divi-Divi**—There is an increasing demand for this material, spot supplies not being on the market. For this reason quotations are nominal, and range from \$70 to \$80 a ton. Prices for the extract, tanning basis of 25 per cent, are from 5½ to 6 cents a pound.

**Fustic**—Quotations for the logs still remain at \$50 to \$70 a ton. The market is fairly steady, and the demand and supply are about equal. The prices given depend necessarily on the quality and source of supply.

**Gambier**—Steadiness is said to be the feature of the market for this product. Quotations remain at 21c for the plantation and common, and 28c for the cube product.

**Indigo**—The synthetic article is said to be extremely scarce, and the market is stripped of the product. Prices, which are only nominal, range from \$1.15 to \$1.25. Current importations of the natural material are said to be sufficient to fill consumers' requirements. Prices for this variety are: Bengal, \$3.00 to \$3.75; Oudes, Kurpahs and Guatemalas, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per pound. Indigotine is quoted at \$1.15 to \$1.25.

#### Coal-Tar Crudes

**Phenol**—There is apparently an increasing demand for this product, which is said to exceed the supply greatly. Leading factors refuse to give quotations on stocks which they have no prospect of being able to furnish, and quotations are steady at 44c to 47c, while 46c is thought to be a fair price. Much of the material to be found on the market is held in collapsible drums.

**Benzol**—A plentiful output of this product is reported, and the steady demand ensures firmness of the market. Prices range from 22c to 27c per pound.

**Naphthalene**—The ball product is quoted at 12½c to 14c per pound, 12½c f.o.b. Cincinnati; crystals 8½c f.o.b. Cincinnati. The flake variety is still held at 9½c a pound.

**Toluol**—With the Government taking practically the entire output of this product there is no trading. Quotations for the pure and commercial, 90 p. c., range from \$1.50 to \$1.55 a gallon, and are entirely nominal.

#### Intermediates

**Acid Naphthionic**—Quotations are given as ranging from \$1.20 to \$1.30. There is little variation in this market, which is marked by quietness and steadiness.

**Nitronaphthalene**—The price for the lower grade of this product has advanced about 5 cents per pound, now being held at 45 cents, instead of 40 cents, and the range is to 50 cents. The ruling quotation for the synthetic variety, 20 per cent paste, is still \$1.15 to \$1.25 per pound.

**Logwood**—Owing to the Government restriction the market is flat, the only activity shown being sales of small lots to consumers at first sources. The prices of approximately \$50 to \$55 a ton are regarded as merely nominal. Stocks of the extract, 51 degree Twaddle, are being disposed of at 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 14c a pound.

**Aniline Oil**—There is a steady demand for this product, and supplies hardly meet the requirements, with the prospect of the article becoming still scarcer, and prices now range from 30c to 32c. A short time ago it brought only 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**Aniline Salts**—Little spot material of this product is said to be available, producers either being sold out, or having their goods disposed of on contract to such an extent that there is a minimum of trading. Such offerings as were made were at from 43c to 45c per pound, and the market was firm.

**Monochlorobenzol**—Quotations of from 17c to 20c per pound for this article are said to be merely nominal, as there are few inquiries. Few sales are reported.

**Cresylic Acid**—The demand is excellent, and, while supplies of spot goods are reported somewhat scarce, trading is of a quiet character. Quotations are \$1.25 to \$1.30 for the 97-99 per cent, and \$1.15 to \$1.20 for the 95-97 per cent.

**Para-Amidophenol**—The quotation for this material is slightly higher. The high grade base material is now bringing \$4.50, an advance of 25c. The H.C.L. material is held at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Spot supplies are said to be very scarce.

**Resorcin**—The demand for this product is steadily increasing, and the supply is good. Prices are practically unchanged, being \$7.50 to \$8.50 per pound for the U.S.P. material, and \$4.50 to \$6.00 for the technical.

**Paranitraniline**—Little spot material is on the market, but the demand is as strong as ever. No relief from the situation is in sight. In spite of this fact, however, quotations are slightly lower, ranging from about \$1.80 to \$1.90 per pound.

**Betanaphthol**—Stocks of the U.S.P. variety of this product are reported scarce. Prices are a trifle easier, the range being from \$1.20 to \$1.30 per pound. These quotations may be considered as entirely nominal. The technical is still held at 75c to 85c per pound, and the crude at 60c to 75c.

**Paraphenylenediamine**—Quotations show a slight decline, although there is a reported scarcity of the material, and a fair demand. Prices are \$3.50 to \$4.00 per pound.

**Benzidine**—Dealers say that trading in this commodity is fair, and that there is a good output. It is asserted that its use is somewhat affected by the scarcity of acid H. The base is quoted at \$1.75 to \$1.80, and the sulphate at \$1.40 to \$1.45 per pound.

**H. Acid**—Production of this article is exceedingly restricted, and there are few offerings of spot lots. Nominal quotations are \$3.20 to \$3.25 per pound.

Edward B. Parker, chairman of the Priorities Commission of the War Industries Board, has replied to the request of Secretary McConnell of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade, for a certificate of priority in shipments of drugs, that the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists investigated the complaints of delays and found only two cases in which shipments were held up. Mr. Parker does not see the necessity for issuing a certificate, as medicinal drugs are exempted from embargoes.

## DEMAND FOR U. S. DYES IN MEXICO

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Oct. 16.—The demand in Mexico is for cotton dyestuff. The Mexican import duty is 10 centavos a kilo on aniline dye. There is a market here for vegetable indigo dye. In the past it was shipped from France and Belgium in 10 and 15-ton lots to the textile factories. All the blueing now used in the factories comes from the United States. One of the importers of American made dyestuff says:

"At first there were numerous complaints about the American-made dyes, but now we do not hear any one finding fault with them. Every one is satisfied with the results, for they are as fast as the German dyes and in every way as good as the dyestuff received from Germany before the war. Manufacturers are favorably disposed toward American dyes. Our business has increased in the past four months. The first order we sent was for dyes valued at \$4,000 and the latest order which we placed amounted to \$8,000. We are receiving shipments on every boat that leaves New York for Mexico. We have no complaint to make on packing. The dyes are shipped us in 25 and 50-pound cans, and are received in first class condition. So far we have had no loss from poor packing."

## COLORS AVAILABLE IN ENGLAND

At the annual meeting of the English Calico Printers' Association, held in Manchester, the corporation being the largest users of dyestuffs in Great Britain, interesting facts were disclosed regarding the status of the dyestuff industry.

In pre-war times 70 per cent of the 2,000 colors then used were manufactured only in Germany and less than 7 per cent were British. At the present time only 25 per cent of the restricted list of 250 essential colors are of British make; one-third of the total are substitutes and only used because a better color can not be obtained. They have still to trust to the Swiss for the finer colors and ranges.

## THE SWISS DYE MAKERS AGREEMENT

The merger of interests of the Swiss dye makers is said to be on the technical side only, according to private advices received in New York this week. It is understood that an agreement has been reached for the exchange of formulas and for research work to avoid duplication of effort and consequent waste of time and material. The financial affairs of the companies will remain separate and distinct and the sales force of each manufacturer will be kept intact, including the agencies through which the products were put on the market heretofore.

A. Klipstein & C., 644 Greenwich street, New York, will continue to represent the Society of Chemical Industry of Basle; the Geigy Co., Inc., 89 Barclay street, New York, will be the selling agents of John R. Geigy & Co., F. Bredt & Co., 240 Water street, New York, Aniline Dyes and Chemicals, Inc., Cedar and Washington streets, New York, and Walter F. Sykes & Co., 176 William street New York, will import the products of Sandoz & Co.

Processes and patents will be interchanged and there may be some agreement regarding profits, but the management will not be changed. It is believed that there are several other companies in the merger, but it is announced that Chemical Works Madoery, of 165 Broadway, New York, will not be identified with the amalgamation. This well-known company maintains its own agency in this country and will continue entirely independent.



## The Foreign Markets

### PEACE TALK QUIETS LONDON MARKET

**Advance in Prices Not Likely to Continue, But Market Holds Firm—No Panic Feared—Methyl Preparations Scarce**

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The exceptionally favorable war news this week, transcending in importance any events yet recorded since the war started, has had the effect of subduing our markets somewhat in tone. The prospects of an earlier peace are doubtless calculated to stem the advance in values of many products intimately connected with munitions and in this direction lower prices are anticipated.

On the other hand the prolongation of hostilities now into the fifth year, bringing in its wake ever increasing restrictions of mercantile shipping, diminished imports and lower spot stocks of all other items of interest to the drug and chemical trades, has long since so damped the ardor of most traders and speculators that were peace to be declared as early as the end of the present year, it is unlikely that any pronounced downward movement would be the result.

The danger of a panic, therefore, would now appear to be remote if not excluded.

Owing to general scarcity, prices continue to harden and the bulk of this week's changes, which are numerous, are in the direction of slightly higher values, without any important feature.

Persian opium, bismuth preparations and citric acid (citrates in sympathy) have attracted most attention and are higher by 5 to 10 per cent. Camphor, both Japan and English refined, have an improving tendency. Phenacetin has ceased to decline and peppers are more freely offered.

We understand on the highest authority that all preparations of the methyl group will be closely husbanded both here and on your side, and that exportation will be absolutely barred.

### Notes on New York Imports

The Eastern Drug Company is credited with an importation of 8,000 pounds of Haarlem oil in bottles.

McKesson & Robbins imported 150 pounds of papain.

The Midwood Chemical Company received importations of leeches amounting to 200 pounds.

Chas. Pfizer & Company received an import consignment of about 92,000 pounds of tartrate of lime and 111,200 pounds of crude tartar.

William Benkert received an importation of 47,000 pounds of horehound leaves.

Over 12,000 pounds of coca leaves formed an import consignment to the Schaeffer Alkaloid Works.

McKesson & Robbins are credited with recent importations of about 1,500 pounds of chamomile flowers.

Various crude herbs aggregating 42,000 pounds were consigned to V. A. Garcia.

Over 80,000 pounds of crude camphor imported recently was consigned about equally to Suzuki & Company and Mitsui & Company.

### Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

27552—A cognac distillery in Chile is in the market for bottles, labels, supplies and improved machinery. About half a million bottles are used annually; they are of light green glass and contain about 1 liter. Reference.

27553—An agency is desired by a man in France for the sale of chemical products. Correspondence should be in French. Reference.

27562—A chemical company in England wishes to secure an agency for the sale of carbon black, lithopone, and all other chemicals used by the rubber trade, paint manufacturers, printing ink manufacturers, linoleum manufacturers, etc.; also aniline dyestuffs. Payment will be made by cash against documents. References.

27573—A man in Denmark desires to secure an agency for the sale of chemical machinery and apparatus, particularly machinery for making blasting caps; also industrial chemicals and dyes. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

27586—A government department in India wishes to purchase plant and machinery for tannin extraction, tanneries, and leather manufacture. Catalogues and illustrated matter should be submitted, as well as price lists, etc. Correspondence may be in English.

27589—A man in France desires to secure an agency for the sale of chemical products, dyestuffs, photographic products, tanning extracts, etc. Correspondence may be in English. References.

27590—A business man in Algeria desires to purchase mining machinery and tools, hardware, cotton goods, canned goods, fruits and vegetables, jute, sacks, and tobacco. Cash will be paid. Correspondence may be in English. References.

27591—An agency is desired by a man in France for the sale of aniline dyes and allied products. Correspondence should be in French.

27592—A company in Australia desires to purchase and secure an agency for the sale of chemicals, cream of tartar, bicarbonate of soda, sulphide of sodium, chlorate of potash, caustic soda, soda ash, resin, raw materials for soap makers, dyes, tanners' and leather dressers' raw materials, celluloid goods, rubber goods, linoleum, gelatin, supplies for confectioners, for glass manufacturers, and aerated water manufacturers. Payment will be made by letter of credit or according to terms arranged. References.

### FRENCH EMBARGO ON LICORICE AND HOPS

The American consul general in Paris reports that a decree of September 12, published October 4, prohibits the exportation or reexportation of licorice juice, hops, and lupuline, or hop extract. This was followed by another decree of October 4, published October 5, permitting the exportation of sweetened and unsweetened licorice juice without special permission when intended for Great Britain, uninvaded parts of Belgium, Italy, or any country outside of Europe.

Vegetable oils are now being brought from the Far East in the extra tanks installed in vessels that use fuel oil, one vessel that arrived at San Francisco, Cal., recently, having brought 1092 tons of coconut oil in the tanks that were formerly filled with water when the fuel oil had been consumed.

A. H. Smith & Company received about 750 pounds of rice powder from abroad.

About 1,000 gallons of alcohol formed a recent importation by Cia Morana.

## Pacific Coast Notes

The annual meeting of the Continental Salt & Chemical Co., 16 California street, San Francisco, Cal., will be held in October, according to an announcement of L. Largente, the secretary.

The Standard Potash Company, which controls 2,000 acres of potash-bearing land in the Deep Spring Lake district of Inyo County, California, has been granted a permit to sell stock to start development work. The headquarters of the company are at Fresno, Cal.

E. Everett Charleton & Co., importers and commission merchants of New York, with many agency connections, have opened Pacific Coast offices in the Newhall Building, San Francisco, Cal., under the management of Frank E. Murphy. This firm was established in 1870 and is a large operator in copra and coconut oil.

The plant of the American Trona Corporation at Los Angeles Harbor, Cal., is being dismantled and part of the equipment shipped to Searles Lake, where all refining of potash will be done hereafter. C. P. Griswood has resigned as manager and has been succeeded by Baron Alfred de Ropp. The company is owned by an English syndicate.

### VALUE OF FACTORY PICTURES ABROAD

Official British trade reports tell us that the Germans are planning for their trade campaign, and one of the things that it is said they will do is to use the moving-picture film extensively, says "The Americas." It will be too bad if America does not use its own idea, for when it began to be common to see "educational" films showing how manufacturing upon a great scale, with intricate machinery, scrupulous care as to cleanliness, incessant rapidity, and obvious mechanical efficiency, was carried on in this country, in our own picture houses, the use of the film for simply getting foreign people acquainted with us was early suggested. The picture is the most powerful factor in advertising. It can tell a subtle story that the best word-user cannot put across with anywhere like effectiveness.

A well-known Argentine-American lawyer—Argentine in nationality, American in location of his practice was speaking before a conference of business men, clergymen, literary persons and others a few weeks ago on the problem of bringing North and South Americans into closer friendly relationships. The Argentine lawyer made a very practical talk about the real advance already made in general acquaintanceship between his friends in Buenos Aires and his friends here.

"If you want to know what has done more than everything else put together to give Buenos Aires a real interest in America," said he, "I will tell you that it was the movies."

America is being advertised, as a nation, in the news of our war-time accomplishments in industry, in raising immense armies, in getting the millions across the ocean so swiftly and so safely (may it continue so!), and in the fighting quality of our new-made soldiers. We ought to have movie films of our normal manufacture—the thousands of work-people going in and out, the great plants, particularly our integrated mechanically-connected plants, the processes of a hundred kinds. Some of our individual manufacturers will make a world-market in that way.

## IMPORTATIONS OF FOOD OILS

### Enormous Increase in Consumption of Coconut, Olive and Soya Bean Oils—Peanut Oil Growing in Favor—Imports of Copra

A compilation by The National City Bank of New York shows remarkable increases in importation of many food articles produced in other parts of the world. Especially striking is the increase in vegetable oils used for food, or the vegetable growths from which they are obtained. Coconut oil, for example, which is largely turned into butter on arriving in the United States showed a total importation in 1918 of 259,000,000 pounds against 74,000,000 in 1914, while of copra, from which coconut oil is obtained, the importation in 1918 was 487,000,000 pounds against 45,000,000 in 1914.

Other vegetable oils available for food also showed large increases. Peanut oil imported in 1918 aggregated over 8,000,000 gallons against a little more than 1,000,000 in 1914, and of peanuts 76,000,000 pounds in 1918 against 18,000,000 in 1914. Soya bean oil, of which certain grades are available for food, although largely used in the industries, amounted to 337,000,000 pounds in 1918 imports against 16,000,000 in 1914. Of cacao, or cocoa, the importations of 1918 were 400,000,000 pounds against 176,000,000 in 1914.

Nothing seems to have been neglected in the search of the world for available food material. Beans imported in 1918 aggregated over 4,000,000 bushels against a little over a half million in 1916 and dried peas a couple of million bushels against 500,000 in 1915. Of pepper the quantity imported in 1918 is 38,500,000 pounds against 20,000,000 in 1914; of cinnamon 8,250,000 pounds against 5,500,000 in 1914, and of ginger root unground 6,500,000 pounds against 3,500,000 in 1914. Of honey the shortage in sugar caused the importation of nearly \$1,000,000 worth in 1918 against \$40,000 worth in 1914.

The coconut oil and the copra from which it is made come chiefly from the Philippines and other Pacific islands, also the tropical coasts of Australia and South America. The tapioca produced from the cassava plant grown in Latin America, Africa and the Orient comes to us chiefly from the Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements, and a limited quantity from England, which doubtless obtained it from her tropical possessions, also in smaller quantities from China, Japan, Hongkong and British West Indies. The honey imported comes chiefly from Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico and Chile.

The importations for the years 1913 to 1918 follow:

	Copra, not shredded lbs.	Copra, shredded lbs.		Copra, not shredded lbs.	Copra, shredded lbs.
1913 .....	34,268,000	6,603,000	1916 .....	110,078,000	8,491,000
1914 .....	45,437,000	10,298,000	1917 .....	247,036,000	9,743,000
1915 .....	90,547,000	5,936,000	1918 .....	486,996,000	20,580,000
	Peanut Oil gals.	Soya Bean Oil, lbs.		Peanut Oil gals.	Soya Bean Oil, lbs.
1913 .....	12,340,000	1916 .....	1,475,000	98,120,000	
1914 .....	779,000	16,360,000	1917 .....	3,026,000	162,690,000
1915 .....	853,000	19,207,000	1918 .....	8,289,000	336,825,000
	Cottonseed Oil, lbs.	Olive Oil, Edible, gals.		Cottonseed Oil, lbs.	Olive Oil, Edible, gals.
1913 .....	3,384,000	5,221,000	1916 .....	17,181,000	7,224,000
1914 .....	17,293,000	6,218,000	1917 .....	13,703,000	7,533,000
1915 .....	15,162,000	6,711,000	1918 .....	14,291,000	2,538,000
	Coconut Eggs, dried Oil, lbs. & frozen, lbs.			Coconut Eggs, dried Oil, lbs. & frozen, lbs.	
1913 .....	50,504,000	228,000	1916 .....	66,078,000	6,022,000
1914 .....	26,788,000	6,772,000	1917 .....	79,223,000	10,318,000
1915 .....	30,267,000	5,786,000	1918 .....	259,194,000	14,598,000
	Cassia Pepper lbs.	Unground, lbs.		Cassia Pepper lbs.	Unground, lbs.
1913 .....	43,625,000	6,854,000	1916 .....	37,389,000	9,708,000
1914 .....	74,386,000	3,420,000	1917 .....	23,962,000	8,744,000
1915 .....	63,135,000	8,572,000	1918 .....	38,546,000	8,220,000

# Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

**NOTICE**—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

## Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. blk. lb.	.70	—	.75
*Acetone, 188 proof, lb.	.25 1/4	—	.25 3/4
Acetphenetidin, lb.	4.95	—	5.00
*Aconitine, 1/4-oz. vials, ea.	—	—	—
Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.	—	—	—
No. 1, lb.	.85	—	.86
No. 2, lb.	.80	—	.81
No. 3, lb.	.75	—	.76
Alcohol 188 proof, gal.	—	—	4.91
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof, gal.	—	—	4.97
Wood, ref. 95 p.c., gal.	.91 1/2	—	.92
97 p.c., gal.	.94 1/2	—	.95
Denatured, 180 proof, gal.	.68	—	.69
188 proof, gal.	.69	—	.70
Aldehyde, lb.	1.25	—	1.45
Almonds, bitter, lb.	.41	—	.45
Sweet, lb.	.28	—	.29
Meal, lb.	.35	—	.37
Alolin, U.S.P. powd., lb.	.97	—	1.00
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	—	—	—
Ambergris, black, oz.	10.00	—	14.00
Grey, oz.	22.00	—	23.75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst., lb.	.80	—	.85
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P., lb.	—	—	11.00
Bichromate, C. P., lb.	—	—	1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk, lb.	.75	—	.76
Carb. Dom. U.S. kegs, powd., lb.	.14	—	.14 1/2
Citrate, U.S.P., lb.	—	—	1.11
Green scales, U.S.P., lb.	—	—	.97
Hypophosphite, lb.	—	—	2.15
Iodide, lb.	—	—	4.20
Molybdate, Pure, lb.	—	—	7.00
Muriate, C. P., lb.	—	—	.45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P., lb.	.25	—	.26
Gran., lb.	—	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure, lb.	—	—	1.15
Persulphate, lb.	—	—	1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic), lb.	.50	—	.60
Salicylate, lb.	1.60	—	1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	5.30	—	5.35
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. bitter Antimony), lb.	.18	—	.20
Needle powder, lb.	.13	—	.14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur, lb.	.35	—	.72
Antipyrine, bulk, lb.	20.50	—	21.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride, oz.	—	—	31.20
Areca Nuts, lb.	.34	—	.39
Powdered, lb.	.44	—	.45
Argols, lb.	.16	—	.18
*Arsenic, red, lb.	.45	—	.54
†White, lb.	.09	—	.10
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds, lb.	.70	—	.85
*Barium Carb. prec., pure, lb.	50	—	60
*Chlorate, pure, lb.	3.65	—	3.70
Bay Rum, Porto Rico, gal.	3.75	—	3.90
St. Thomas, gal.	—	—	3.90
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—	—
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—	—
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c. v. oz.	2.50	—	3.00
Bismuth, Citrate, U.S.P., lb.	—	—	3.50
Salicylate, lb.	—	—	3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P., lb.	—	—	3.50
Subgallate, lb.	—	—	3.50
Subiodide, lb.	—	—	5.60
Subnitrate, lb.	—	—	3.30
Tannate, lb.	—	—	3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals, lb.	.07 1/4	—	.08 1/4
Crystals, U.S.P. Kegs., lb.	.63 1/4	—	.69
Bromine, tech., bulk, lb.	.55	—	.56
*Nominal.	—	—	—
†Fixed Government price.	—	—	—

## WHERE TO BUY

Conserve:—

## GLYCERINE

By using:—

## NULOMOLINE "T.P."

And save money.

All users of Glycerine should study the many advantages of Nulomoline "T.P."

Manufactured by:

## THE NULOMOLINE COMPANY

Distributed by:

**W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.**  
100 William Street, New York City

Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	lb.	.07	—	.08
*Imported	lb.	—	—	—
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Iodide	lb.	—	—	4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.50	—	12.25
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—	12.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	—	8.05
Phosphate	lb.	14.00	—	15.00
Sulphate	lb.	15.00	—	16.00
Calcium Glycophosphate	lb.	1.80	—	1.85
*Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.21	—	.23
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.02	—	1.07
Calomel, see Mercury.	—	—	—	—
*Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk. lb.	—	—	—	—
Square of 4 ounces	—	—	—	—
16's in 1-lb. carton	—	—	—	—
24's in 1-lb. carton	—	—	—	—
32's in 1-lb. carton	—	—	—	—
Cases of 100 blocks	—	—	—	—
Japan, refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	4.25	—	4.35
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.97	—	.98
Powdered	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Russian	lb.	3.95	—	4.20
Powdered	lb.	4.55	—	4.65
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk	lb.	.09	—	.10
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.45	—	.49
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	—	.62
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.04 3/4
Heavy	lb.	.03 1/4	—	.05
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, bot incl'd, 100 lb. lots	lb.	1.58	—	1.60
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07
Wood, powdered	lb.	.07	—	.09
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.15	—	.24
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	lb.	.63	—	.70
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.	lb.	5.30	—	5.40
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals—oz.	—	—	—	1.06
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals—oz.	—	—	—	.61
Sulphate	oz.	—	—	3.35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	—	3.45
Civet	lb.	3.00	—	3.20
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.45	—	.49
Oleate	oz.	.85	—	.96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	oz.	11.00	—	11.25
cryst., bulk	lb.	11.25	—	11.50
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.35	—	.35 1/4
Cases, fingers	lb.	.40 1/2	—	.41
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	oz.	—	—	11.15
Nitrate, Bulk	oz.	—	—	10.00
Phosphate, Bulk	oz.	—	—	8.35
Sulphate, Bulk	oz.	—	—	8.90
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.41	—	.45
Colocynth, Apples, Trieste	lb.	.30	—	.35
*Nominal.	—	—	—	—

Coloc. Ap. Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	—	.49
Spanish Apples	lb.	.39	—	.40
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	—	—	.70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars,	—	—	—	1.65
20 p.c.	—	—	—	—
Corrosive Sublimite, see Mercury.	—	—	—	—
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.78	—	1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	30.00	—	31.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.68 1/4
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	1.85	—	1.95
reosote, U.S.P.	lb.	26.00	—	27.50
*Carbonate	lb.	.60	—	.63
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	—	.25
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.60	—	.63
Jewelers, large	lb.	1.74	—	1.80
Small	lb.	1.75	—	1.80
French	lb.	.43	—	.49
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.90	—	3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.34	—	.60
Reeds	lb.	4.90	—	5.20
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials—ea.	—	—	—	2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	—	—	—	1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—	—	—
Ergot, Russian	lb.	1.90	—	1.95
Spanish	lb.	1.90	—	1.95
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	—	—	.28
Washed	lb.	—	—	.32
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	—	—	.24
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.28	—	1.35
Formaldehyde	lb.	—	—	1.64
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.48	—	1.54
*Gold	—	—	—	—
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	—	—	—	—
Drums and bbls., added	—	—	—	.58
C.P. in cans	—	—	—	.60
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.58	—	.59
Saponifications, loose	lb.	.35 1/2	—	.36
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.32	—	.33
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	18.00	—	19.00
Guarana	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Haarlem Oil, bottles—gross	—	—	—	8.60
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.30	—	1.35
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime	lb.	.45	—	.50
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.23	—	.24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	—	—	—	—
4-oz. bottles	—	—	—	7.50
12-oz. bottles	—	—	—	16.50
16-oz. bottles	—	—	—	20.00
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb.	—	—	2.70
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	—	4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	—	5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	—	5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	1.47
Green scales, U.S.P.	—	—	—	1.08
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	1.13
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.80
*Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	—	.81
Russian	lb.	8.50	—	9.00
See Agar Agar	—	—	—	—
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	3.20	—	3.40
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.25	—	.28
Linolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb.	.39	—	.42
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.49	—	.51
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	2.95
Licorice, U.S.P., Syrian	lb.	.24	—	.29
*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano	lb.	.82	—	.83
Lupulin	lb.	.99	—	3.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	lb.	.24	—	.30
Magnesium phosphate	lb.	—	—	4.55
Glycine	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	—	4.85
Iodide	lb.	—	—	4.85
Oxide, tins light	—	—	—	1.10
Peroxide, cans	—	—	—	2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	—	1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech.	—	—	—	—
100 lbs.	—	—	—	3.37 1/2
U. S. P.	100 lbs.	—	—	3.45
Manganese Glycophosphos	lb.	3.62 1/2	—	3.87
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	—	4.85
Peroxide, crystals	lb.	.75	—	.80
Manna, large flake	lb.	.60	—	.67
Small flake	lb.	.75	—	.85
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	.62	—	.65
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	127.50	—	130.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	—	1.53
Blue Mass	lb.	—	—	.95
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.97
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.93
50 p.c.	lb.	—	—	1.30
*Nominal.	—	—	—	—
†Government fixed price.	—	—	—	—



## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Mercury, Calomel, Amer.....lb.	2.00
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.....lb.	1.84
Powdered, Granular.....lb.	1.79
Iodide, Green.....lb.	4.25
Red.....lb.	4.35
Yellow.....lb.	4.25
Red Precipitate.....lb.	2.19
Powdered.....lb.	2.26
White Precipitate.....lb.	2.29
Powdered.....lb.	2.34
Methylene Blue, medicinal.....lb.	15.00
Milk, powdered.....lb.	16
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb.	17 1/2
Morphine, Acet. bulk.....oz.	12.80
Sulphate, bulk.....oz.	11.80
Diacetyl Hydcl., 5-oz. cansoz.	23
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	23
Irish.....lb.	11 1/2
Musk, pods, cab.....oz.	12.00
Tonquin.....oz.	25.00
Grain, Cab.....oz.	18.50
Tonquin.....oz.	38.00
*Synthetic.....lb.	30.00
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.	
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb.	22
Sulphate.....lb.	27
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	11
Powdered.....lb.	15
*Opium, cases, U.S.P.....lb.	22.50
Granular.....lb.	24.50
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	1.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.....lb.	4.70
Papain.....lb.	3.10
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	40
Paris Green, kegs.....lb.	0.50
Petrolatum, light amber bblsft.	0.07 1/2
Cream White.....lb.	0.07 1/2
Lily White.....lb.	13
Snow White.....lb.	14 1/2
Phenolphthalein.....lb.	5.50
Phosphorus, yellow.....lb.	1.30
Red.....lb.	1.70
Pilocarpine.....lb.	16.00
Piperin.....lb.	13.00
Poppy Heads.....lb.	1.45
Potassium acetate.....lb.	1.10
Bicarb.....lb.	70
Bisulphate.....lb.	45
C. P.....lb.	75
Bromide, (Bulk, gran.).....lb.	1.25
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.....lb.	1.70
Citrate, bulk U.S.P.....lb.	1.82
Glycerophosphate, bulk.....oz.	1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk.....oz.	2.15
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	3.75
Lactophosphate.....oz.	25
Ferruginous, U.S.P.....lb.	1.75
Potassium, U.S.P.....lb.	2.00
Sulphate, C.P.....lb.	1.11
Tartrate, powdered.....lb.	1.31
Procaine, oz. bottles.....lb.	7.00
5 gr. bottles.....lb.	1.50
Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	90
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	90
50-oz. tins.....oz.	91
25-oz. tins.....oz.	92
5-oz. tins.....oz.	94
1-oz. tins.....oz.	98
Second hands, Java.....oz.	1.05
Second hands, American.....oz.	1.10
*Amsterdam.....oz.	—
*German.....oz.	—
*Java.....oz.	—
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	1.06
Sulphate, tins.....oz.	70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	7.75
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.ft.	46 1/2
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	19.00
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble.....lb.	17.00
U.S.P., insoluble.....lb.	30.00
Salicin, bulk.....lb.	1.50
Salol, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	60
Sandalwood.....lb.	65
Ground.....lb.	47.00
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	48.00
Powdered.....lb.	2.95
Seammony, resin.....lb.	3.05
Powdered.....lb.	3.30
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.....lb.	36
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots.....oz.	74
Soap, Castile, white, pure.....lb.	18
Marseilles, white.....lb.	17
Green, pure.....lb.	14
Ordinary.....lb.	25
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P. gran.....lb.	3.15
Benzoate, gran.....lb.	0.02 1/2
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.ft.	63
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	65

\*Nominal.

## WHERE TO BUY

## POTASSIUM CARBONATE

all grades

## SALICYLIC ACID, U.S.P.

Spot and Future

## THE W. K. JAHN COMPANY

13-21 Park Row N. Y. City

1892 ALEX. C. FERGUSON, JR. 1918

DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS

Fuchsin Crystals, Bismark Brown, Acid

Scarlet, Ponteau

Phthalic Anhyd. - Red Prussiate

## Dyewood Extracts

450 Chestnut Street	Philadelphia
Sodium, Cacodylate.....oz.	2.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c.b. 10.....lb.	50
Granular, c.b. 10.....lb.	52
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.....lb.	87
Granular, U.S.P.....lb.	97
Glycerophosphate, crystals lb.	2.20
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.....lb.	1.10
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	13
Recryst.....lb.	17
Dried.....lb.	25
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	92
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt).....lb.	12
Spermaceti, blocks.....lb.	27
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.....lb.	45
Aromatic, U.S.P.....lb.	47
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.....lb.	48
Ether Comp.....lb.	1.65
Storax, liquid cases.....lb.	3.60
Strontium Bromide, bulk.....lb.	75
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	3.50
Nitrate.....lb.	24
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	1.25
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.....oz.	—
Acetate.....oz.	1.80
Nitrate.....oz.	1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk.....oz.	1.40
Sugar of Milk, powdered.....lb.	56
Sulphonol, 100-oz. lots.....lb.	1.18
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	13.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. lb.	16.00
ulphur, roll, bbls.....100 lbs.	3.70
Flour, com'l.....100 lbs.	1.80
Flowers.....100 lbs.	3.95
Tamarinds, bbls.....lb.	13
Kegs.....per keg	5.95
Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	67
U.S.P.....lb.	73
Terpin Hydrate.....lb.	49
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	13.00
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	15.50
Tin, bichloride, bbls.....lb.	28
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.....lb.	90
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.	
*Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	5.45
Artificial.....lb.	12
Spirits, see Naval Stores.	
anillin.....oz.	90
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist. bbl.	1.18
Zinc Carbonate.....gal.	21
Chloride.....lb.	14
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	4.00
Metallic, C. P.....lb.	45
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	35

## Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.....lb.	Nominal
*Glacial.....lb.	19 1/2 Gov. pr.
Acetyl-salicylic.....lb.	2.15
*Benzoic, from gum.....lb.	—
U.S.P. ex toluol.....lb.	2.90
Boric, cryst., bbls.....lb.	13 1/2
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	13 1/2
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.....lb.	1.45
Camphoric.....lb.	4.30
*Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs. lb.	44
1-lb. bottles.....lb.	52 1/2
5-lb. bottles.....lb.	51
0 to 100-lb. tins.....lb.	48

\*Nominal.

Chromic, U.S.P.....lb.	1.25
Chrysophanic.....lb.	6.20
Citric, crystals, bbls.....lb.	.82
Powdered.....lb.	.82 1/2
Second hands.....lb.	1.22
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.....gal.	1.10
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.....lb.	.36 1/2
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.60
Glycerophosphoric.....lb.	3.45
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150.....oz.	.25
Hydrobromic, Conc.....lb.	2.40
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P.....lb.	.18
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.....lb.	1.20
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech. 20 p.c. tech.....lb.	.40
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.....lb.	.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.....lb.	.65
*Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	3.00
*U.S.P., IX.....lb.	3.25
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	.07
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys.....lb.	Nominal
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys.....lb.	.08 1/2 Gov. pr.
Nitro Muriatic.....lb.	.20
Oleic, purified.....lb.	.23
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.....lb.	.42
*Picric, kegs.....lb.	.45
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syr. U.S.P. lb.	.45
50 p.c. tech.....lb.	.35
Pyrogallic, resublimed.....lb.	3.25
Crystals, bottles.....lb.	2.90
Pyroligneous, purified.....lb.	.10
Technical.....gal.	.12
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	.86
Stearic, triple pressed.....lb.	.26
Sulphuric, C.P.....lb.	.07
66 deg. tech. f.o.b. wks.....ton	25.00
*Sulphurous.....lb.	.65
Tannic, technical.....lb.	.65
U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.48
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	.86
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	.85
Trichloroacetic, U.S.P.....lb.	4.40

## Essential Oils

Almond, bitter.....lb.	12.75
Artificial, chlorine traces.....lb.	5.40
Free from chlorine.....lb.	5.60
Amber, crude.....lb.	2.40
Rectified.....lb.	2.75
Anise, U.S.P.....lb.	1.50
Bay.....lb.	3.00
Bergamot.....lb.	7.50
*Synthetic.....lb.	3.50
Bois de Rose.....lb.	5.00
Cade.....lb.	1.25
ajuput, bottle, Native, cs.....lb.	.75
Camphor, art.....lb.	.12
Japanese, white.....lb.	.24
Caraway, Rectified.....lb.	8.25
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.....lb.	2.25
Lead, Free.....lb.	2.90
Redistilled, U.S.P.....lb.	1.25
Cedar Leaf.....lb.	.18
Cedar Wood.....lb.	22.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.....lb.	23.00
Citronella, Native.....lb.	.54
Java.....lb.	.70
Cloves, can.....lb.	3.25
Bottles.....lb.	3.35
Copaiba, U.S.P.....lb.	.90
Coriander, U.S.P.....lb.	30.00
Cubebs, U.S.P.....lb.	8.25
Cumin.....lb.	10.50
Erigeron.....lb.	3.25
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P. lb.	.65
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.....lb.	4.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian.....lb.	11.00
Gallol, U.S.P.....lb.	9.50
Bourbon.....lb.	4.95
Turkish.....lb.	5.25
*Ginger.....lb.	—
Gingergrass.....lb.	1.25
Hemlock.....lb.	11.25
Juniper Berries, rect.....lb.	12.75
Twice rect.....lb.	2.00
Wood.....lb.	6.00
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.....lb.	1.25
Garden.....lb.	1.75
Spike.....lb.	1.75
Lemon, U.S.P.....lb.	1.40
Lemongrass, Native.....lb.	60.00
imes, Expressed.....lb.	20.00
Distilled.....lb.	3.40
Linaloe.....lb.	2.30
Mace, distilled.....lb.	—
*Mustard, natural.....lb.	22.00
Artificial.....lb.	22.50

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Neroli, bigarade .....	lb.	80.00	-403.00
Petale .....	lb.	95.00	-100.00
Artificial .....	lb.	—	-30.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P. ....	lb.	2.40	-2.45
Orange, bitter .....	lb.	2.35	-2.50
Sweet, West Indian ..	lb.	—	-2.10
Italian .....	lb.	2.60	-3.00
*Orris Concrete .....	oz.	—	-6.00
Origanum, Imitation ..	lb.	.50	—
Patchouli .....	lb.	28.50	-31.00
Pennyroyal, domestic ..	lb.	1.75	-1.85
Imported .....	lb.	1.20	-1.30
Peppermint, tins .....	lb.	5.20	-5.45
Bottles .....	lb.	6.00	-6.50
Bulk .....	lb.	5.00	-5.50
Petit Grain, So. America ..	lb.	3.75	-3.85
French .....	lb.	8.50	-8.65
Pinus Sylvestrus .....	lb.	—	-5.50
Pumilio .....	lb.	—	-6.00
Rose, French .....	oz.	—	-28.00
Synthetic, red .....	lb.	40.00	-56.00
Rosemary, French .....	oz.	—	-28.00
Saffrol .....	lb.	—	-60
Sandalwood, East India ..	lb.	13.50	-13.60
Sassafras, natural .....	lb.	2.45	-2.70
Artificial .....	lb.	.50	—
Savin .....	lb.	7.50	-7.75
Spruce .....	lb.	1.25	-1.35
*Spearment .....	lb.	—	-3.50
Tansy, Amer. ....	lb.	4.50	—
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P. ..	lb.	2.00	-2.10
White, French .....	lb.	2.25	-2.35
Wintergreen, leaves, true ..	lb.	5.00	-5.20
Birch, Sweet .....	lb.	4.00	-4.25
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk ..	lb.	.85	-1.00
Wormseed, Baltimore .....	lb.	8.40	-12.00
Wormwood, Dom. ....	lb.	5.50	-5.60
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon .....	lb.	—	-18.00
Manilla .....	lb.	—	-40.00
Artificial .....	lb.	—	-12.00

## OLEORESINS

*Aspidium (Malefern) .....	lb.	17.50	-18.00
Capicum, 1-lb. bottles .....	lb.	4.75	-4.85
Cubeb .....	lb.	7.50	-7.75
Ginger .....	lb.	3.75	-3.88
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum) ..	lb.	6.75	-7.50
*Pepper, black .....	lb.	—	-7.00
*Malefern .....	lb.	12.00	-12.20
Mullein (so-called) .....	lb.	5.00	-5.25
*Orris, domestic .....	lb.	—	-20.00
Imported .....	lb.	—	-20.00

## Crude Drugs

## BALSAEMS

Copaiba, Para .....	lb.	.58	—
South American .....	lb.	.74	—
Fir, Canada .....	lb.	5.90	-6.00
Oregon .....	gal.	1.74	-1.79
Peru .....	lb.	3.30	-3.40
Tolu .....	lb.	1.09	-1.14

## BARKS

Angostura .....	lb.	.32	—
Basswood Bark, pressed .....	lb.	.17	—
Blackhaw, of root .....	lb.	.54	—
of Tree .....	lb.	.34	—
Buckthorn .....	lb.	.23	—
Calisaya .....	lb.	.95	-1.00
Cascara Sagrada .....	lb.	.19	-19%
Cascarilla, quills .....	lb.	.22	—
Siftings .....	lb.	.12	—
Chestnut .....	lb.	.10	-10%
Cinchona, red quills .....	lb.	.90	-1.14
Broken .....	lb.	.85	—
*Yellow "quills" .....	lb.	—	—
*Broken .....	lb.	.69	—
*Lixa, pale, bs. ....	lb.	—	—
*Powdered, boxes .....	lb.	—	—
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd. ..	lb.	—	—
Condurango .....	lb.	.12	—
Cotton Root .....	lb.	.15	—
Cramp (true) .....	lb.	.54	—
Cramp (so-called) .....	lb.	.10	—
Dogwood, Jamaica .....	lb.	.08	—
Elm, grinding .....	lb.	.12	—
Select bdl. ....	lb.	.19	—
Ordinary .....	lb.	.09	—
Hemlock .....	lb.	.09	—
Lemon Peel .....	lb.	.09%	-10%
Mezeoreon .....	lb.	.22	—
Oak, red .....	lb.	.06	—
White .....	lb.	.04	—
Orange Peel, bitter .....	lb.	.07	—
Malaga, sweet .....	lb.	.11%	-12%
Trieste, sweet .....	lb.	.13	—
*Nominal .....	lb.	—	-13%

## WHERE TO BUY

# Antoine Chiris Co.

## NEW YORK

### IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS

### ESSENTIAL OILS

### SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

## Fritzsche Brothers

### New York

# ESSENTIAL - OILS

Prickly Ash, Southern .....	lb.	.14	—
Northern .....	lb.	.14	—
Pomegranate of Root .....	lb.	.27	—
of Fruit .....	lb.	.30%	—
Sassafras, ordinary .....	lb.	.13	—
Select .....	lb.	.23%	—
Simaruba .....	lb.	.59	—
Cuts .....	lb.	.11	—
Soap, whole .....	lb.	.11	—
Cut .....	lb.	.18	—
Crushed .....	lb.	.17	—
Wahoo, of Root .....	lb.	.44	—
of Tree .....	lb.	.23	—
Willow, Black .....	lb.	.08	—
White .....	lb.	.16	—
White Pine .....	lb.	.07	—
White Poplar .....	lb.	.03%	—
Wild Cherry .....	lb.	.15	—
Witch Hazel .....	lb.	.07	—

## BRANS

Calabar .....	lb.	.74	—
St. Ignatius .....	lb.	.23	—
St. John's Bread .....	lb.	.29	—
Tonka, Angostura .....	lb.	1.00	-1.10
Para .....	lb.	.65	—
Surinam .....	lb.	.69	—
Vanilla, Mexican, whole .....	lb.	4.45	-6.00
Bourbon .....	lb.	2.95	-3.15
South American .....	lb.	2.10	-2.12
Tahiti, White Label .....	lb.	2.95	-3.20
Green Label .....	lb.	1.65	-1.70
.....	lb.	1.55	-1.60

## BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary .....	lb.	1.24	—
*XX .....	lb.	1.29	-1.34
Powdered .....	lb.	1.29	-1.35
Fish .....	lb.	.59	—
Horse, Nettle, dry .....	lb.	.74	—
Juniper .....	lb.	.07	—
Laurel .....	lb.	.07	—
Poke .....	lb.	.10	—
Prickly Ash .....	lb.	.10%	—
Saw Palmetto .....	lb.	.15	—
Sloe .....	lb.	.47	—
Sumac .....	lb.	.06	—

## FLOWERS

Arnica .....	lb.	.79	—
Powdered .....	lb.	.89	—
Borage .....	lb.	.59	—
Calendula Petals .....	lb.	2.45	-3.15
*Chamomile, German .....	lb.	—	—
Roman .....	lb.	.48	—
*Spanish .....	lb.	.42	—
Clover Tops .....	lb.	.15	—
Dogwood .....	lb.	.16	—
Elder .....	lb.	.30	—
Insect, open .....	lb.	.29	—
Closed .....	lb.	.38	—
*Powd. Flowers and stems ..	lb.	.32	—
Powd. Flowers .....	lb.	.33	—
*Kousso .....	lb.	—	—
Lavender, ordinary .....	lb.	.24	—
Select .....	lb.	.35	—
Linden, with leaves .....	lb.	.54	—
Without Leaves .....	lb.	2.48	-2.58
Malva, blue .....	lb.	.40	—
Black .....	lb.	.179	-1.80
Mullein .....	lb.	1.95	-2.00
Orange .....	lb.	.03	—
Ox-Eye, Daisy .....	lb.	.03	—
*Nominal .....	lb.	—	—

Poppo, red .....	lb.	.95	—
Rosemary .....	lb.	.69	—
Saffron, American .....	lb.	.39	—
Valencia .....	lb.	14.95	-15.90
Tilia (see Linden) .....	lb.	—	—

## GUMS

Aloes, Barbados .....	lb.	1.08	—
Cape .....	lb.	.17	—
Curacao, cases .....	lb.	.09	—
*Socotrine, whole .....	lb.	.74	—
*Powdered .....	lb.	.79	—
Ammoniac, tears .....	lb.	1.44	-1.48
Powdered .....	lb.	1.49	-1.53
*Arabic, firsts .....	lb.	.50	—
"Seconds" .....	lb.	—	—
Sorts Amber .....	lb.	.27	—
Powdered .....	lb.	.34	—
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P. ....	lb.	3.70	-3.90
Powdered, U.S.P. ....	lb.	3.75	-4.00
Benzoins, Siam .....	lb.	1.35	-1.50
Sumatra .....	lb.	.30	—
Catechu .....	lb.	.20	—
*Chicle, Mexican .....	lb.	1.10	-1.15
Euphorbium .....	lb.	.23	—
Powdered .....	lb.	.28	—
Galbanum .....	lb.	1.35	-1.40
Gamboge .....	lb.	1.85	-1.90
*Guaiac .....	lb.	1.70	-1.75
Hemlock .....	lb.	.83	—
Kino .....	lb.	.49	—
Mastic .....	lb.	1.23	-1.38
Myrrh, Select .....	lb.	.75	—
Sorts .....	lb.	.70	—
Siftings .....	lb.	.62	—
libanum, siftings .....	lb.	.12	—
Tears .....	lb.	.15	—
Sandarac .....	lb.	.71	—
*Senegal, picked .....	lb.	.34	—
Sorts .....	lb.	.28	—
Spruce .....	lb.	.63	—
Thus, per bbl. ....	280-lb.	14.10	-14.95
Tragacanth, Aleppo first .....	lb.	3.20	-3.40
"Seconds" .....	lb.	2.50	-3.20
*Turkey, firsts .....	lb.	2.75	-2.95
"Seconds" .....	lb.	—	—
Thirds .....	lb.	—	—

## LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite .....	lb.	.35	—
Balmory .....	lb.	.11	—
Bay, true .....	lb.	—	—
Belladonna .....	lb.	.95	-1.45
Boneset, leaves and tops .....	lb.	.47	—
Buchu, short .....	lb.	2.45	-2.65
Long .....	lb.	2.50	-2.55
Cannabis, true, imported .....	lb.	3.50	-3.60
American .....	lb.	.29	—
Catnip .....	lb.	.10	—
Chestnut .....	lb.	.06	—
Chiretta .....	lb.	.39	—
Coca, Huancu .....	lb.	—	—
*Truxillo .....	lb.	.54	—
Coltsfoot .....	lb.	.18	—
Conium .....	lb.	.29	—
Corn Silk .....	lb.	.11	—
Damiana .....	lb.	.15	—
Deer Tongue .....	lb.	.16	—
Digitalis, Domestic .....	lb.	.36	—
Imported .....	lb.	.38	—
Eucalyptus .....	lb.	.08	—
Euphorbia Pilulifera .....	lb.	.18	—
Grindelia Robusta .....	lb.	.09	—
*Henbane, German .....	lb.	—	—
*Russian .....	lb.	—	—
Domestic .....	lb.	1.05	-1.10
Henna .....	lb.	.31	—
Horehound .....	lb.	.21	—
Jaborandi .....	lb.	.32	—
Laurel .....	lb.	.12%	—
Life Everlasting .....	lb.	.10	—
Liverwort .....	lb.	.29	—
Lobelia .....	lb.	.09	—
Matico .....	lb.	.34	—
*Marjoram, German .....	lb.	—	—
*French .....	lb.	—	—
Motherwort herb .....	lb.	.16	—
Patchouli .....	lb.	.76	—
Pennyroyal .....	lb.	.26	—
Peppermint, American .....	lb.	.11	—
Pichi .....	lb.	.45	—
Prince's Pine .....	lb.	.12	—
Plantain .....	lb.	5.60	-5.70
Pulsatilla .....	lb.	.10	—
Queen of the Meadow .....	lb.	1.25	-1.28
Rose, red .....	lb.	.14	—
Rosemary .....	lb.	.39	—
Rue .....	lb.	—	—
*Nominal .....	lb.	—	—

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

*Sage, Austrian, stemless...lb.	—	—
*Grinding .....	26	27
Greek, stemless .....	17	17½
Spanish .....	25½	26
Savory .....	90	1.00
Senna, Alexandria, whole...lb.	70	80
Half Leaf .....	75	80
Siftings .....	42	45
Powdered .....	13	20
Tinnevely .....	15	18
Pods .....	17	19
Skullcap, Western .....	20	22
Spear-mint American .....	19	20
Squaw Vine .....	10	11
Stramonium .....	11	11½
Tansy .....	14	14½
Thyme, Spanish .....	18	19
French .....	16½	18
Uva Ursi .....	14	17
Witch Hazel .....	05	07
Wormwood imported .....	—	—
Yerba Santa .....	—	—

## ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P. ....lb.	39	44
Powdered .....	48	55
German .....	—	—
*Powdered .....	3.10	3.45
Alkanet .....	78	82
Althea, cut .....	33	35
Whole .....	39	45
Angelica American .....	50	60
Imported .....	79	98
Arnica .....	24	25
Arrowroot, American .....	39	49
Bermuda .....	39	44
St. Vincent .....	04	05
Bamboo Brier .....	09	10
Bearsfoot .....	2.10	2.55
Belladonna .....	2.20	2.65
Powdered .....	19	20
Berberis, Aquifolium .....	13	14
Beth .....	73	77
Blood .....	32	34
Blueflag .....	29	30
Bryonia .....	16	17
*Burdock, Imported .....	15	16
American .....	1.30	1.35
Calamus, bleached .....	16	17
Unbleached, natural .....	10	11
Cobosh, black .....	11	11½
Blue .....	1.80	1.90
Colchicum .....	24	29
Colombo, whole .....	21	22
Comfrey .....	18	21
Culver's .....	29	30
Cranesbill, see Geranium .....	26	27
Dandelion, English .....	39	45
American .....	29	30
Doggrass Dom. ....lb.	28	29
Cut Bermuda .....	08½	09
Echinacea .....	26	27
Elecampane .....	08½	09
Gelsemium .....	15	16
Gentian .....	20	22
Powdered .....	07	09
Geranium .....	16	17
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached .....	24	25
Bleached .....	—	—
*Ginseng, Cultivated .....	—	—
Wild, Eastern .....	—	—
Northwestern .....	—	—
Southern .....	5.20	5.25
Golden Seal .....	5.75	5.80
Powdered .....	16	17
Grape, Oregon .....	1.40	1.50
Heliebore, Black .....	21	22
White, Domestic .....	24	26
Powdered .....	—	—
*Imported .....	4.25	4.30
Ipecac, Cartagena .....	4.40	4.50
Powdered .....	4.25	4.40
Rio, whole .....	47	55
Jalap, whole .....	52	60
Powdered .....	18	19
Kava Kava .....	93	95
*Lady Slipper .....	80	90
Licorice, Russian cut .....	30	31
Spanish natural bales .....	32	34
Selected .....	34	35
Powdered .....	73	75
*Lovage, American .....	26	28
Manaca .....	13	16
Mandrake .....	1.75	1.80
Musk, Russian .....	28	29
Orris, Florentine, bold .....	25	26
Verona .....	1.95	2.05
Finger .....	33	34
Pareira Brava .....	29	31
Pellitory .....	—	—
*Nominal .....	—	—

## WHERE TO BUY

## H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.

116 Beekman St. New York

### BOTANICAL DRUGS

## Ibero-American Export Co.,

10 Bridge Street, New York

## OFFER

### Licorice Root—African Caraway Seed

### Sage Leaves—Rosemary Leaves

Pink, true .....	48	50
Pleurisy .....	18	19
Polatany .....	05	06
Rhatany .....	14	15
Rhubarb Siberia .....	82	90
Chips .....	62	65
Cuts .....	74	2.45
High Dried .....	68	70
Sarsaparilla, Honduras .....	79	82
American .....	38	43
Mexican .....	33	38
Senega, Northern .....	98	1.03
Southern .....	1.05	1.08
Serpentaria .....	58	59
Skunk Cabbage .....	16	17
Snake, Black .....	39	41
Mexican .....	39	59
Stripped .....	44	49
Spikenard .....	30	32
Squill, white .....	14	15
Stillingia .....	13	14
Stone .....	09½	10
Unicorn false (helonias) .....	49	54
True (Aletris) .....	50	55
Valerian, Belgian .....	1.38	1.48
*English .....	—	—
*German .....	—	—
Japanese .....	1.20	1.25
Yellow Dock .....	12	15
Domestic .....	—	—
Yellow Parilla .....	11	12

## SEEDS

*Anise, Levant .....	—	—
Spanish .....	26	26½
Star .....	25½	26
Canary, Spanish .....	—	—
South American .....	20	20½
Caraway, African .....	66	67
*Dutch .....	—	—
Cardamom, fair bleached .....	75	80
Celery .....	66	68
Colchicum .....	3.45	3.70
Conium .....	39	40
Coriander, Bombay .....	11	11½
Morocco, Unbleached .....	—	—
Mogador, Unbleached .....	09	09½
Bleached .....	12	12½
Cumin, Levant .....	17½	19
*Malta .....	18½	19½
Morocco .....	11½	11¾
Dill .....	18½	19
Fennel, French .....	17	17½
*German, small .....	—	—
*Roumanian, small .....	18.25	19.00
Flax, whole .....	11	12
Ground .....	09½	10½
Foenugreek .....	08	08½
Hemp, Manchurian .....	—	—
*Russian .....	05½	06
Job's Tears, white .....	33	34
arkspur .....	20	30
Lobelia .....	—	—
Mustard, Bari, Brown .....	—	—
*Dutch .....	22½	23
Bombay, Brown .....	30	30½
California Trieste, brown .....	11	11½
Chinese, Yellow .....	34	35
*English, yellow .....	23	25
Parsley .....	—	—
Poppy, Dutch .....	71	72
Russian blue .....	37½	38
Indian .....	1.19	1.23
Quince .....	—	—
*Nominal .....	—	—

Rape, English .....	—	—
Japanese small .....	09½	09¾
Domestic .....	10	10½
Sabadilla .....	13	14
Stramonium .....	36	39
*Strophanthus, Hispidus .....	1.55	1.60
Kombe .....	1.89	1.99
unflower, domestic .....	09½	10
South American .....	09	09½
Worm, American .....	08½	09½
Levant .....	1.00	1.25

## SPICES

Capsicum, African pods .....	20	21
Japan .....	14½	15
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1 .....	26	27
China, Selected, mats .....	23	26
Saigon, assortment .....	49	52
Cassia Buds .....	25	26
Chilies, Japan .....	15½	16
Mombasa .....	22½	23
Cinnamon, Ceylon .....	30	34
Cloves, Amboynas .....	59½	60
Zanzibar .....	47	47½
Ginger, African .....	12½	12¾
Cochin "D" .....	19	20
Jamaica, white good .....	19½	20
Japan .....	11¾	12
Mace, Banda, No. 2 .....	49	50
Batavia, No. 2 .....	45	46
Nutmegs, 110s .....	36	37
Pepper, black, Sing. ....lb.	24	25
White .....	30½	31
Pimento, Select .....	09½	10

## WAXES

Bayberry .....	36	37
Bees, light, crude .....	44	45
Light, refined .....	62	65
Dark .....	46	47
Candelilla .....	43	44
Carnauba, Flor. ....lb.	93	94
No. 1 .....	91	92
No. 2 .....	84	85
No. 3 .....	73	75
Ceresin, Yellow .....	17	18
White .....	18	19
Japan .....	27	28
Montan, crude .....	36	37
Bleached .....	35	36
Ozokerite, crude, brown .....	—	—
*Green .....	—	—
*Refined, white .....	—	—
*Domestic .....	—	—
Refined, yellow .....	12½	13
Paraffin, refd 120 deg. m.p. ....lb.	15	16
*Foreign, 130 deg. m.p. ....lb.	—	—
Stearic Acid—	—	—
Single pressed .....	23½	24
Double pressed .....	24½	25
Triple pressed .....	26	26½

## Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c. ....100 lbs.	4.91	5.16
56 p.c. ....100 lbs.	9.33	9.57
*70 p.c. ....lb.	—	—
*80 p.c. ....100 lbs.	15.15	15.40
*Glacial Gov. pr. ....lb.	19½	Gov. pr.
Alum, ammonia, lump .....	04½	06
Ground .....	04½	07
Powdered .....	05	08
Chrome .....	20½	21½
Potash lump .....	11	12
Ground .....	09	09½
Alum, Potash, Powdered .....	11½	12½
Soda, Ground .....	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq. ....lb.	04½	05
Sulph., high grade .....	04½	05½
Low grade .....	03½	04½
Aluminum hydrate light .....	17	17½
Heavy .....	11	12½
Arsenic, white .....	11	15
Red .....	65	70
Ammonia, Anhydrous .....	Nominal	—
Ammonia Water, 26 deg. car. ....lb.	—	08½
20 deg., carboys .....	07	09
*18 deg., carboys .....	06	08
*16 deg., carboys .....	19	21
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P. ....lb.	25½	26
*Sal Ammoniac, gray .....	27	28
Granulated, white .....	—	—
*Lump .....	—	—
Sulphate, foreign .....	100 lbs.	8.00
Domestic .....	100 lbs.	8.50
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c. ....lb.	—	—
65 p.c. ....lb.	—	—
47 p.c. ....lb.	—	—
*Nominal .....	—	—



# Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry .....	lb.	.05	— .05%
Barium, chloride .....	ton	75.00	— 100.00
Dioxide .....	lb.	.26	— .27
Nitrate .....	lb.	.11%	— .12%
Barytes, floated, white .....	ton	25.00	— 35.00
Off color .....	ton	14.00	— 18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c. ....	lb.	.06	— .07
*Calcium Acetate .....	100 lbs.	—	4.00
Carbide .....	lb.	.19	— .21
Carbonate .....	lb.	—	—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ....	ton	22.50	— 24.50
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ....	ton	—	—
Solid, second hands .....	ton	30.00	— 34.00
Gran. second hands .....	ton	40.00	— 45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. ....	lb.	.09	— .09%
*Carbon tetrachloride .....	lb.	—	.65
Copper Carbonate .....	lb.	.30	— .32
Subacetate (Verdigris) ....	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered .....	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. ....	lb.	.08%	— .09
Second hands .....	lb.	.08%	— .09
Powdered .....	lb.	.10	— .10%
Coppers, f.o.b. works .....	100 lbs.	2.05	— 2.15
Fusel Oil, crude .....	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined .....	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric Ac. 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	—	.05
48 p.c. in carboys .....	lb.	—	.09
52 p.c. in carboys .....	lb.	—	.10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar ..	lb.	.15%	— .16%
Broken Cakes .....	lb.	.16%	— .17
Granulated .....	lb.	.17	— .17%
Arsenate, powdered .....	lb.	.31	— .33
Paste .....	lb.	.15	— .17
*Nitrate .....	lb.	Nominal	—
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. ....	lb.	.09%	— .09%
Foreign .....	lb.	—	—
Red, American .....	lb.	—	.10%
Sulphate, basic .....	lb.	—	.08%
White, Basic Carb., Amer. ....	lb.	—	.09%
dry .....	lb.	—	.10%
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over .....	lb.	—	.10%
English .....	lb.	Nominal	—
Lime, hydrate .....	lb.	.15%	— .19%
Sulphur solution .....	gal.	42.00	— 44.00
Magnesia, f.o.b. Cal. ....	ton	65.00	— 70.00
f.o.b. N. Y. ....	ton	65.00	— 70.00
Muriatic acid .....	lb.	.02%	— .02%
*18 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.02%	— .02%
20 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.02%	— .02%
22 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.02%	— .03%
Nickel oxide .....	lb.	.60	— .70
Salts, single .....	lb.	.16	— .17
double .....	lb.	.14	— .15
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys ..	lb.	.06%	— .06%
*38 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.07%	— .08
40 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.07%	— .08
42 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.08%	Gov. pr.
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. ....	lb.	—	.05%
38 deg. carboys .....	lb.	—	.05%
40 deg. carboys .....	lb.	—	.06
42 deg. carboys .....	lb.	—	.06%
Phosphorus, red .....	lb.	—	.75
Yellow .....	lb.	—	.50
Plaster of Paris .....	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental .....	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92 .....	lb.	.67	— .73
Potassium Bichromate .....	lb.	.42%	— .45
Carbonate, calc. ....	lb.	.35	— .75
Chlorate, cryst. ....	lb.	.40	— .41%
Powdered .....	lb.	.40	— .41%
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. ....	ton	260.00	— 310.00
Prussiate, red .....	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Yellow .....	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Saltpetre, Granulated .....	lb.	.27%	— .27%
Refined .....	lb.	.31%	— .31%
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
In bbls. ....	100 lbs.	3.35	— 3.50
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	lb.	5.40	— 5.60
Sodium Bichromate .....	lb.	.21	— .23
Bisulphate .....	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lb.	lb.	.18	— .20
Chlorate .....	lb.	.30	— .37
Cyanide .....	lb.	.30	— .37
Hyposulphite, bbls. ....	100 lbs.	2.65	— 3.00
Kegs .....	100 lbs.	2.35	— 2.60
*Nitrate, tech. ....	100 lbs.	—	4.32%
Refined .....	lb.	.06%	— .07
Nitrite .....	lb.	.26	— .27
Prussiate, Yellow .....	lb.	.37	— .40
Silicate, 60 p.c. ....	100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.30
40 p.c. ....	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
Sod. Sulph. Gf's. salt 100 lbs.	lb.	1.75	— 1.1%
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst. ....	lb.	.07	— .07%
30-32 p.c. ....	lb.	.07	— .07%
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. ....	ton	—	—
*f.o.b. Baltimore .....	ton	—	—
*Nominal.			

## WHERE TO BUY

**For Prompt Delivery:**  
**Calcined Carbonate of Potash!**  
**Prussiate of Potash!**  
**A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY**  
 644-652 Greenwich Street  
 New York City

**Also:**  
**Dyestuffs, Gums, Oils, Tanning Materials**  
**and Other Chemicals**

**ZINC OXIDE**  
 Lead Free  
**Katzbach & Bullock Co.**  
 New York    Trenton    Chicago  
 Boston       San Francisco

Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. f.o.b. wks. ....	ton	16.00	Gov. pr.
66 deg. f.o.b. wks. ....	ton	25.00	Gov. pr.
Oleum, f.o.b. wks. ....	ton	32.00	Gov. pr.
Battery Acid car's per 100 lbs.		Nominal	
Tin, bichloride .....	lb.	Nominal	
Zinc, carbonate .....	lb.	.30	— .22
Chloride .....	lb.	.15%	— .16
Oxide .....	lb.	.13%	— .18
Sulphate .....	lb.	.05	— .05%

**Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials**  
**and Accessories**

<b>COAL-TAR CRUDES</b>			
Benzol, C. P. ....	gal.	.22	— .27
(90 p.c.) .....	gal.	.22%	— .26
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c. ....	gal.	1.15	— 1.20
50 p.c. ....	lb.	.75	— .85
25 p.c. ....	lb.	.40	— .45
Cresol, U.S.F. ....	lb.	.20	— .21
Cresote oil, 25 p.c. ....	gal.	.38	— .45
Dip. oil, 25 p.c. ....	gal.	.40	— .50
Naphthalene, balls .....	lb.	.12%	— .14
Flake .....	lb.	.08%	— .09%
Phenol .....	lb.	.44	— .47
Pitch, various grades .....	ton	10.00	— 20.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite ..	gal.	.25	— .30
Crude heavy .....	gal.	.14	— .17%
*Toluol, pure .....	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
*Commercial, 90 p.c. ....	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
Xylol, pure water white .....	gal.	.45	— .55

<b>INTERMEDIATES</b>			
Acid Benzoic .....	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
*Acid Benzoic Crude .....	lb.	Nominal	—
Acid H .....	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Acid Metanilic .....	lb.	—	—
Acid Naphthionic, Crude .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Refined .....	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude .....	lb.	.31	— .33
Refined .....	lb.	.42	— .44
p-Amidophenol Base .....	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride ..	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
*Aminoozobenzene .....	lb.	—	—
Aniline Oil, drums extra .....	lb.	.30	— .32
Aniline Salts .....	lb.	.43	— .45
Aniline for red .....	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.) .....	lb.	.85	— .90
Anthraquinone .....	lb.	—	8.00
Benzaldehyde .....	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Benzidine Base .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.65
Benzidine Sulphate .....	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Benzoate of Soda .....	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Benzylchloride .....	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Diamidophenol .....	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
p-Dianisidine .....	lb.	.52	— .60
Dinitrophenol .....	lb.	.15	— .16
p-Dichlorobenzol .....	lb.	.15	— .18
*Nominal.			

Diethylaniline .....	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Dimethylaniline .....	lb.	.75	— .80
Dinitrobenzol .....	lb.	.37	— .40
m-Dinitrobenzene .....	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorobenzene .....	lb.	.50	— .55
Dinitronaphthalene .....	lb.	.55	— .65
*Dinitrotoluol .....	lb.	.60	— .62
Diphenylamine .....	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Dioxynaphthalene .....	lb.	—	—
"G" Salt .....	lb.	.85	— .95
Hydrazobenzene .....	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline .....	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Methylanthraquinone .....	lb.	.48	— .52
Monodinitrochlorobenzol .....	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Monomethylaniline .....	lb.	—	—
Naphthalenediamine .....	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
a-Naphthol .....	lb.	.65	— .70
b-Naphthol, Technical .....	lb.	.85	— .90
Sublimed .....	lb.	.55	— .60
a-Naphthylamine .....	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Nitraniline .....	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Nitrobenzene .....	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorobenzol .....	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene .....	lb.	.45	— .50
p-Nitrophenol .....	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
p-Nitrotoluol .....	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Nitrotoluol .....	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol .....	lb.	.75	— .80
m-Phenylenediamine .....	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
p-Phenylenediamine .....	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Phthalic Anhydride .....	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Pseudo-Cumol .....	lb.	—	—
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P. ....	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Resorcin, Technical .....	lb.	4.50	— 6.00
Tetranitromethylaniline .....	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Tolidin .....	lb.	2.55	— 3.00
o-Tolidine .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
p-Tolidine .....	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
m-Toluylenediamine .....	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Xylene, pure .....	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylene, Com. ....	gal.	.40	— .50

<b>COAL-TAR COLORS</b>			
Acid Black .....	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Blue .....	lb.	3.50	— 5.50
Acid Brown .....	lb.	1.25	— 2.50
Acid Fuchsin .....	lb.	7.00	— 10.00
Acid Orange .....	lb.	.40	— .60
Acid Orange II .....	lb.	.60	— .80
Acid Orange III .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Red .....	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Acid Scarlet .....	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Acid Violet 10 B .....	lb.	8.00	— 10.00
Alpine Yellow .....	lb.	2.00	— 7.50
Alizarin Blue, bright .....	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium .....	lb.	6.25	— 9.25
*Alizarin Brown, conc. ....	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange .....	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste ..	lb.	5.00	— 10.00
Alkali Blue, Domestic .....	lb.	9.00	— 12.00
Alkali Blue, Imported .....	lb.	16.00	— 18.00
Alpine Red .....	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Azo Carmine .....	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Azo Yellow .....	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade .....	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Single O, Dom. ....	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Auramine, Double O, Imp. ....	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Benzo Purperine 10 B .....	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Benzo Purperine 4 B .....	lb.	3.50	— 5.50
Bismarck Brown Y .....	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Chrome Black, Dom. ....	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Chrome Black, Imp. ....	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Chrome Blue .....	lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Blue, Imp. ....	lb.	2.50	— 3.75
Chrome Green, Dom. ....	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red .....	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Chrysoidine R .....	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Chrysoidine Y .....	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Chrysophenine, Domestic .....	lb.	6.75	— 12.50
Chrysophenine, Imported .....	lb.	11.00	— 12.50
Congo Red 4B Type .....	lb.	1.60	— 2.25
Crystal Violet .....	lb.	9.25	— 13.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F. ....	lb.	1.10	— 1.45
Direct Black .....	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Direct Blue .....	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Direct Sky Blue .....	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Direct Brown .....	lb.	2.85	— 3.45
Direct Bordeaux .....	lb.	3.50	— 6.00
Direct Fast Red .....	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Yellow .....	lb.	2.90	— 5.00
Direct Fast Yellow .....	lb.	2.75	— 3.85
Direct Violet cont. ....	lb.	18.50	— 20.00
Emerald Green Crystals .....	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Erythrosine .....	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G .....	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont. ....	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Fur Black, extra .....	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Fur Brown B .....	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
*Nominal			

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	7.75	— 9.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	12.00	— 12.50
Geranine	8.75	— 9.25
*Green Crystals, Brilliant	12.00	— 13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	1.75	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	4.25	— 5.00
Indigotine, paste	1.50	— 2.50
Induline Base	2.00	— 3.00
Magenta Acid, Domestic	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	8.00	— 12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	8.00	— 12.00
Malachite Green, Powdered	6.50	— 7.50
Metanil Yellow	2.40	— 2.75
Medium Green	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	3.00	— 5.00
Methyl Violet	3.25	— 8.00
Naphthol Green	3.00	— 6.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	.85	— 1.00
Nigrosine, spets. sol.	.78	— .88
Nigrosine water sol., blue	.83	— .93
Jet	.90	— 1.00
*Naphthylamine Red	6.75	— 7.50
Oil Black	.95	— 1.25
Oil Orange	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	2.00	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	1.00	— 1.25
Oxamine Violet	7.00	— 8.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	20.00	— 23.00
Phosphine G. Domestic	7.00	— 10.00
Ponceau	1.95	— 2.45
Priniline, Dom.	5.50	— 6.50
Rhodamine B, ex. cont.	80.00	— 85.00
Scarlet 2R	1.50	— 2.00
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	2.50	— 3.00
Soluble Blue, Imp.	12.00	— 13.00
Sulphur Black	.40	— .65
Sulphur Brown	.35	— .60
Sulphur Green	1.50	— 2.00
Sulphur Navy Blue	1.40	— 2.75
Sulphur Yellow	1.10	— 1.55
Tartrazine, Domestic	1.70	— 1.80
Tartrazine, Imported	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine, Domestic	10.00	— 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	6.50	— 8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria blue B.	—	— 10.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	10.00	— 17.00
Victoria Green	5.00	— 8.00
Victoria Red	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria, Yellow	6.50	— 8.00
Yellow for wool	1.50	— 2.25

## NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	.33	— .34
Seed	.09	— .12
Carmine No. 40	4.25	— 4.75
*Cochineal	.90	— 1.00
Gambier, see tanning.		
Indigo, Bengal	3.00	— 3.75
Oudes	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpaphs	2.25	— 2.75
Madras	.90	— 1.00
Madder, Dutch	.26 1/4	— .29 1/4
Nagalla, blue Aleppo	—	— .34 1/2
Chinese	.33 1/4	— .34 1/2
Persian Berries	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.		
Sumac, China	.09	— .10 1/2
Turneric, Madras	.10 1/2	— .11
*Aleppay	.13	— .13 1/2
*Pubna	—	—

## DYEWOODS

Barwood	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	50.00	— 70.00
Chips	.04	— .06
Hyperic	.09	— .10
*Logwood Sticks	—	—
Chips	.03 1/2	— .05 1/2
Quercitron, see tanning.		
Red Saunders, chips	.15	— .17

## EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	.15 1/4	— .17 1/4
Triple	.18	— .20
Concentrated	.22	— .29
Catch, Mangrove, seen tanning.		
Rangoon, boxes	Nominal	
Liquid	Nominal	
Tablet	Nominal	
Cudbear, French	—	—
*English	—	—
*Concentrated	—	—
Flavine	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	.27	— .28
Liquid, 51 deg.	.13 1/4	— .15
*Nominal.		

## WHERE TO BUY

**E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.**  
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

**Aniline Dyestuffs**  
**Dyewood Extracts**  
**Industrial Oils**  
**Chemicals**

Gall	.30	— .32
Hematin Extract	.13	— .16
Crystals	.23	— .25
Hyperic, liquid	.30	— .32
Indigo, natural for cotton	.50	— .54
For wool	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	.22	— .24
Crystals	.24	— .29
51 deg., Twaddle	.13 1/4	— .14 1/4
Contract	.10 1/4	— .10 3/4
Osage Orange—		
Powdered	—	— .25
Paste	.12	— .14
Persian Berries	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.		
Quercitron, 51 deg., liq.	.07	— .07 1/4

## MISCELLANEOUS DYE STUFFS

Albumen, Egg	1.45	— 1.50
Blood, imported	.85	— .95
Domestic	.65	— .70
Prussian blue	.95	— 1.00
Soluble	1.25	— 1.30
Turkey Red Oil	.13	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	1 1/4	— 1.16

## RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton 140.00	— 150.00
Divi Divi	ton 70.00	— 80.00
Hemlock Bark	ton 15.00	— 16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton 60.00	— 62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton 45.00	— 50.00
*Myrobalans	ton 63.50	— 65.00
Oak Bark	ton 15.00	— 16.00
Ground	ton —	— 17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton 13.00	— 15.00
Ground	ton 27.00	— 29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton 95.00	— 100.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton 63.00	— 73.00
Valonia Cups	ton —	—
Beard	ton —	—
Wattle Bark	ton 62.00	— 64.00

## TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	.04 1/4	— .04 3/4
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls.	.03	— .03 1/4
Crystals, ordinary	—	—
Clarified	—	—
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	.16 1/4	— .17
Common	.24 1/4	— .25 1/4
Cubes, Singapore	.28	— .31
Cubes, Java	.19	— .19 1/2
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	.05	— .06
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	.03 1/2	— .04 1/4
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	.07 1/2	— .08 1/4
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	.09	— .14
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	.01 1/4	— .02 1/4
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	Nominal	
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan	—	—
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	.04 1/4	— .05
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	—	—
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	—	—
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	—	—
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	—	—
*Clarified	—	—
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	.01	— .01 1/4
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	.08	— .10 1/4
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	Nominal	

## Oils

## ANIMAL AND FISH (Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal. 1.54	— 1.55
Domestic, prime	gal. 1.44	— 1.45
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl. 95.00	— 98.00
Norwegian	bbl. 135.00	— 150.00
Degras, American	.23	— .26
*Nominal.		

Degras, English	.28 1/4	— .29
*German	—	—
*Neutral	—	—
Horse	.16 1/4	— .17
Lard, prime winter	gal. 2.40	— 2.50
Off prime	gal. 2.00	— 2.30
Extra, No. 1	gal. 1.70	— 1.80
No. 1	gal. 1.50	— 1.55
No. 2	gal. 1.45	— 1.50
Menhaden, Light strained	gal. 1.42	— 1.43
Yellow, bleached	gal. 1.44	— 1.45
White, bleached, winter	gal. 1.46	— 1.47
Northern, crude	gal. 1.20	— 1.25
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal. 1.20	— 1.25
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal. —	— 3.19
30 deg., cold test	gal. —	— 2.69
40 deg., cold test	gal. —	— 2.49
Dark	gal. 1.40	— 1.51
Prime	gal. —	— 1.75
Oleo Oil	.23	— .24
*Porpoise, body	gal. —	—
*Jaw	gal. 20.00	— 22.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	.17 1/4	— .18 1/4
Saponified	.17 1/4	— .17 3/4
*Sperm bleached winter		
38 deg., cold test	gal. 2.22	— 2.23
45 deg., cold test	gal. 2.17	— 2.18
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal. 2.19	— 2.20
Stearic, single pressed	gal. .24	— .24 1/4
Double pressed	gal. .25	— .25 1/4
Triple pressed	gal. .26 1/4	— .27
Tallow, acidless	gal. 1.57	— 1.59
Prime	gal. 1.52	— 1.53
Whale, natural winter	gal. 1.49	— 1.50
Bleached, winter	gal. 1.52	— 1.53

## VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	—	— 40
Cases	—	— 45
No. 3	—	— 35
Cocanut, Ceylon, bbl.	.17 1/4	— .17 3/4
Ceylon, tanks	.17	— .17 1/4
Cochin, bbls.	.17 1/4	— .18
Tanks	.17 1/4	— .18
Corn, refined, bbls.	21.47	— 21.67
Crude, bbls.	.18	— .18 1/2
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	—	— .17 1/2
*Summer, yel., prime, bbl.	.21	— .22
*White	—	—
*Winter yellow	—	—
Linseed, raw ear lots	—	— 1.65
5 barrel lots	—	— 1.66
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	—	— 1.70
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	—	— 1.81
Olive, denatured	gal. 4.25	— 4.50
Foots	gal. .42	— .43
Palm, Lagos casks	—	—
*Benin	—	—
Niger	.40	— .45
*Palm Kernel, domestic	.18 1/2	— .19
Imported	—	—
Peach Kernel	.19	— .19 1/4
Peanut Oil, edible	.21 1/2	— .22 1/2
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	—	— 1.37
Pine Oil, white steam	gal. .57	— .58
Yellow, steam	gal. .56	— .57
*Poppy Seed	gal. —	— 5.00
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	1.60	— 1.65
*Blown	gal. 1.90	— 1.95
*Rosin oil, first rect.	gal. —	— .73
Second	gal. —	— .76
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal. —	— 3.00
*Imported	gal. —	— 1.85 1/4
Soya Bean, Manchurian	—	— .35
*Tar Oil, gen. dist.	—	— .34
Commercial	—	—

## MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity	.24	— .25
25-30 cold test	.24	— .25
29 gravity, 15 cold test	.24	— .25
Summer	.45	— .50
*Cylinder, light, filtered	.39	— .43
Dark, filtered	.65	— .75
Extra cold test	.28	— .32
Dark steam, refined	—	— .51
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	—	—
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	—	— .36
White 30@31 gravity	.50	— .75
Paraffin, high viscosity	.40	— .41
903 sp. gr.	.34	— .36
Red Paraffin	.30	— .38
Spindle, filtered	.38	— .40
No. 200	gal. —	— .36
No. 100	gal. —	— .38
No. 110	gal. —	— .33
*Nominal.		

## Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

### Miscellaneous

#### NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-dock)

*Spirits Turpentine in bbls. ....lb.	.66½ — .67
*Wood Turpentine, steam dis-tilled, bbls. ....lb.	.61½ — .62
*Turpentine, Destructive dis-tilled, bbls. ....lb.	.46½ — .47
*Pitch, prime .....200-lb. bbl.	7.75 — 7.80
Rosin, com., to g'd. ....80 bbl.	15.05 — 15.10
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. bbls.	13.25 — 13.75

#### SHELLAC

D. C. ....lb.	.86 — .87
*Diamond "I" ....lb.	— —
V. S. O. ....lb.	.86 — .87
Fine Orange ....lb.	.75 — .80
Second Orange ....lb.	.72 — .73
T. N. ....lb.	.68 — .69
*A. C. Garnet ....lb.	.68 — .69
Button ....lb.	.80 — .81
Regular, bleached ....lb.	.68 — .69
Bone, dry ....lb.	.79 — .80

#### OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	— —53.00
f. o. b. New Orleans .....	— —
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	— —53.00
Columbia .....	— —53.00
New Orleans .....	— —
Corn Cake .....short ton	55.00 — 57.00
Meal .....short ton	59.00 — 64.26
Linseed cake, dom. ....short ton	— —52.00
Linseed Meal .....short ton	52.00 — 54.50

#### COCOA

Bahia .....lb.	.12¾ — .12½
Caracas .....lb.	.13 — .13½
Hayti .....lb.	.11 — .11½
Maracaibo .....lb.	.24 — .28
Trinidad .....lb.	.13¾ — .13½

#### DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

*British Gum, Globe, per 100lbs.	— —
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow .....	.07½ — .07¾
Potato, white or canary. ....lb.	.19 — .20
Starch Corn, bags & bbls. ....	4.25 — 4.60
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls. ....	4.07 — 4.40
Potato, Domestic .....lb.	.12 — .12½
*Imported, duty paid. ....lb.	.12 — .12½
*Nominal.	— —

### WHERE TO BUY

#### Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.

WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6

#### STARCHES DEXTRINES ALBUMEN GLUCOSE

#### \$REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar. Fed. War
	Amer. Nat. bu'le eral ne
Powdered .....	9.15 9.15 9.15 9.15
XXXX .....	9.20 9.20 9.20 9.20
Confectioners A .....	8.90 8.90 8.90
Standard Gran. ....	9.05 9.05 9.05 9.05

#### Soap Makers' Materials

#### ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills. ga.	1.14 — 1.19
Light, strained .....	— 1.42
Yellow, bleached .....	— 1.44
White, bleached, winter. ....	— 1.46
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ....	— 3.19
30 deg., cold test. ....	— 2.69
40 deg., cold test. ....	— 2.49
Dark .....	— 1.40
Prime .....	— 1.69
Red, (Crude oleic acid) ....	.17½ — .18¾
Saponified .....	.17½ — .17¾
Stearic, single pressed. ....	— .24
Double pressed .....	— .25

#### VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls. ....	— .40
No. 3 .....	— .35
*Nominal.	— —

\$Prices fixed by Government.

Cocoonut, Ceylon, bbls. ....	.17½ — .17¾
Ceylon, Tanks .....	— .17
Cochin, bbls. ....	.18 — .18½
Tanks .....	— .17¾
Corn, crude, bbls. ....	— .18
Refined, barrels .....	21.47 — 21.67
*Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills. b.	— —
Summer, yellow, prime, bbls. b.	— .17½
Winter, Yellow .....	— .21
Linseed, raw car lots. ....gal.	1.60 — 1.65
5-bbl. lots .....	— 1.80
Olive, denatured .....	4.25 — 4.30
Foots .....	.42 — .43
Palm Lagos, casks. ....	— —
Niger .....	— .45
Palm Kernel, domestic. ....	— .19
Peanut, edible .....	.21½ — .22½
*Crude, f.o.b. mills. ....gal.	— 1.37
Pine, white steam. ....	.57 — .58
*Sesame, domestic, edible. ....	— 3.00
*Soya Bean, Manchurian. ....	.18 — .18½

#### GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white .....	.19¾ — .20½
Yellow .....	.17½ — .17¾
House .....	.17 — .17½
Brown .....	.16 — .16½
Lard, City .....	.27 — .27½
Compound .....	.23 — .23½
Stearine, lard .....	.29 — .29½
Oleo .....	.24 — .24½
Tallow, edible .....	.20½ — .21½
City, prime .....	.17¾ — .18
Choice Country .....	.19 — .19½

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible .....	.20½ — .20½
City Fancy .....	.20½ — .20½
Prime Packers .....	— .20
erese, Choice White .....	.19¾ — .20
"A" White .....	.18 — .18½
"B" White .....	.18 — .18½
Yellow .....	.16½ — .17
Brown .....	.14 — .15
Bone .....	.11 — .12½
House .....	.15½ — .15¾
Stearine, prime oleo. ....	.23¾ — .24
Lard, city steam .....	.27 — .27½
*Nominal.	— —

†Buyers' Tanks.

### KAURI GUM IMPORTATIONS

Importers of varnish gums made a report to the War Industries Board, last week, showing the quantity of kauri gum imported by them between Jan. 1, 1914, and June 30, 1918. The firms reporting are:

L. C. Gillespie & Sons, 8 Fletcher street; G. W. S. Patterson & Co., 135 Front street; Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, 10 Bridge street; S. Winterbourne & Co., 94 Pine street; A. Klipstein & Co., 654 Greenwich street; L. Littlejohn & Co., 138 Front street; R. W. Cameron & Co., 23 S. William street; Innes & Co., Inc., 10 Hubert street; T. Jay France, 175 Front street; National City Bank, Engers, 55 Wall street; Far East Importing Co., 76 Wall street; Wm. H. Scheel, 159 Maiden lane; Guill Van de Putte, 106 Wall street; Manila Commercial Co., 15 Park Row; H. W. Peabody & Co., 17 State street; Otto Gross, 66 Beaver street; John W. Greene & Co., 99 John street; Balfour, Williamson & Co., 43 Exchange place; Carleton & Mofat, 80 Maiden lane; Smith & Schipper, 91 Wall street; G. Madtini, Ltd., Manila, Philippine Islands, J. Meyer & Sons, 537 Bourse Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

While most of the kauri gum to be imported is being used by the trade, not a little of it is required by the Government itself. It is used for various parts of ships and to a large extent for railroad passenger cars.

The War Trade Board made a ruling limiting the importations of kauri gum to 3,000,000 pounds during 1918. The importers made a protest and the War Trade Board took up the question in order to revise the ruling if circumstances demanded it.

### HISTORY OF AMERICAN CHEMISTRY

In an address before the Philadelphia section of the American Chemical Society, Dr. Bernhard C. Hess said:

"Could the Fiftieth Anniversary of the American Chemical Society, which comes in 1926, be more fittingly marked and celebrated than by a Jubilee Volume, which contains as compact and complete an account as could then be made of what American chemists have done? From 1768, the date of the earliest known American chemical research, to 1926 makes a span of 158 years. Just think of the tradition, concrete and tangible, crammed to the bursting point with the triumphs and trials of Americans, that would be contained in such a volume.

"Could any one appraise in dollars and cents or otherwise the value of the stimulation to and the enthusiasm for more and better work on the part of America's then chemists, from beginner to old-timer, that such a volume would create? Could we give the nation a better or more dependable means of appraising the value of chemistry in its affairs? In correct knowledge of national achievements and capabilities is a national weakness; correct knowledge is a national strength."

The factory and warehouse of the Armour Fertilizer Works at Porterville, Cal., have been transferred to the Fruit Growers' Supply Company. Fertilizers and orchard supplies will be furnished at cost to members.



# Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from October 19 to October 26—Exports for month of August

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by **DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS** during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

## Imports

<b>ACIDS—</b> 1,500 pounds phosphoric 500 pounds phosphoric	500 pounds various 800 pounds various
<b>ALCOHOL—</b> 1,500 gallons 3,000 gallons 1,000 gallons	<b>FLAX SEED—</b> 135,000 pounds
<b>ALBUMEN—</b> 157,480 pounds	<b>FLOWERS—</b> 2,500 pounds chamomile
<b>BALSAM—</b> 11,204 pounds various	<b>GUMS—</b> 400 pounds arabic 44,113 pounds chicle
<b>BEANS—</b> 46,467 pounds vanilla 62 bushels castor 8 bushels castor 20 bushels castor	<b>GLYCERIN—</b> 2,313 pounds
<b>CALCIUM ACETATE—</b> 33,600 pounds	<b>HERBS—</b> 66,100 pounds various
<b>CAMPHOR—</b> 80,000 pounds	<b>KOLA NUTS—</b> 10,000 pounds 5,000 pounds
<b>CANTHARIDES—</b> 810 pounds	<b>LIME TARTRATE—</b> 70,000 pounds 22,000 pounds
<b>CHEMICAL PREPS.—</b> 200 pounds	<b>LEAVES—</b> 2,500 pounds marshmallow 12,210 pounds coca 47,000 pounds horehound
<b>COLLODION—</b> 25 pounds	<b>LEECHES—</b> 200 pounds
<b>CRESOL—</b> 74,974 pounds	<b>MANNA—</b> 1,500 pounds 500 pounds
<b>DYES AND DYESTUFFS—</b> 7,592 pounds various 2,168 pounds indigo	<b>MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPS.—</b> 150 pounds medicine 32 pounds medicine 220 pounds medicine
<b>ESSENTIAL OILS—</b> 600 pounds various 450 pounds various 620 pounds various	<b>OILS—</b> 2,500 pounds Haarlem 46,004 pounds nut 10 gallons olive 3,565 gallons peanut

<b>PAPAIN—</b> 150 pounds	<b>COPPER SULPHATE—</b> 301,400 pounds, Argentina
<b>POTASSIUM BICARB.—</b> 2,100 pounds 250 pounds	<b>CORN OIL—</b> 105,000 pounds, Argentina
<b>ROOTS—</b> 500 pounds various 560 pounds colchicum 600 pounds colchicum 5,644 pounds licorice 4,500 pounds ginger	<b>COTTON SEED OIL—</b> 59,406 pounds, Chile 10,120 pounds, Hayti 538,007 pounds, England 154,532 pounds, San Domingo
<b>SPICES—</b> 34,000 pounds pepper 2,500 pounds pepper 126,666 pounds cassia 139,993 pounds cassia 3,582 pounds cloves 148,892 pounds nutmegs 176,352 pounds pepper	<b>GLYCERIN—</b> 115 pounds, Argentina
<b>TARTAR CRUDE—</b> 110,490 pounds	<b>HONEY—</b> 36,210 pounds, Scotland
<b>WAX—</b> 67,598 pounds bees	<b>LIME CHLORATE—</b> 24 pounds, San Domingo
<b>WINE LEES—</b> 317,783 pounds	<b>LIME CHLORIDE—</b> 76,757 pounds, Spain 145 pounds, Bolivia

## Exports

<b>ACID, CARBOLIC—</b> 160 pounds, Peru	<b>SODA, ASH—</b> 819,829 pounds, Cuba 900 pounds, Hayti
<b>ACID, NITRIC—</b> 44 pounds, Argentina	<b>SODA, CAUSTIC—</b> 10,640 pounds, Bolivia 1,096,855 pounds, Cuba
<b>ACID, SULPHURIC—</b> 72 pounds, Hayti 670 pounds, Barbados 39,675 pounds, Cuba	<b>SODA, SAL—</b> 2,350 pounds, British W. Indies 8,690 pounds, Trinidad 67,600 pounds, Argentina
<b>ALCOHOL—</b> 200 gallons, Russia in Europe 5 gallons, Ecuador.	<b>SODIUM SILICATE—</b> 18,480 pounds, Brazil
<b>ALCOHOL, WOOD—</b> 5 gallons, Jamaica	<b>SULPHUR, CRUDE—</b> 102 tons, Brazil
<b>CALCIUM CARBIDE—</b> 1,966 pounds, Hayti 397,000 pounds, Cuba	<b>SPONGES—</b> 157 pounds, Peru 4 pounds, British Guiana 12 pounds, Mexico
	<b>GLUCOSE—</b> 33,845 pounds, Brazil
	<b>ZINC OXIDE—</b> 1,965 pounds, Trinidad 6,996 pounds, Peru 28,369 pounds, British Guiana

## IMPORTS CLASSIFIED UNDER TARIFF ACT (Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct 29.—The War Trade Board has issued a list of restricted imports classified according to the tariff act of 1913. This list covers the importation into the United States from the United Kingdom, France, or Italy, or their European or Mediterranean African possessions or protectorates, of all commodities except the following, provided the specific goods sought to be imported originated in the designated countries or their possessions or protectorates:

Beverages—Everything classified under paragraphs 202 and 248.

Borax—Paragraphs 67 and 429.

Bristles—Paragraphs 337 and 432.

Caffeine and compounds thereof—Paragraphs 13; also all products and manufactures of caffeine classified under paragraphs 5 and 17; trimethylxanthine.

Candy and confectionery—Paragraphs 180 and 217; comfits, sweetmeats and fruits of all kinds preserved or packed in sugar molasses, spirits, or their own juices.

Castor oil and castor beans—Paragraphs 17 and 45; also castor beans or seeds as classified under paragraph 212.

Chloride of lime—Paragraph 12.

Chrome, chrome ore and chemicals extracted therefrom—Paragraphs 17 and 54; chrome alum, paragraph 5; chromic acid, paragraphs 387; also everything classified under paragraph 448.

Cobalt, cobalt ore and chemicals extracted therefrom—Paragraphs 24, 154 and 453.

Cocoa beans or cacao—Paragraph 456.

Coconut meat or copra—Paragraphs 221 and 557.

Coffee—Paragraph 457; all substitutes, paragraph 233.

Cyanide of soda—paragraph 605.

Dyewoods—Paragraphs 30, 477, 492 and 624.

Flaxseed or linseed—Paragraph 212.

Gelatine and manufactures thereof—paragraph 34.

Vegetable ivory—Paragraphs 339, 369 and 552.

Nitrate of soda—Paragraph 605.

Oils, animal—Paragraphs 44 and 561; vegetable, paragraphs 45, 232 and 561.

Hamilton M. Barksdale, vice-president of the du Pont Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., died on October 18, at his home, Wilmington, from pneumonia. Mr. Barksdale was 57 years of age.

## Patents and Trade Marks

### PATENTS

#### Granted August 27, 1918

- 1,276,739—Carleton Ellis, Montclair, N. J., assignor to National Carbon Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. Making manganese compounds.
- 1,276,870—Frank K. Cameron, Washington, D. C. Process of treating phosphoric-acid solutions.
- 1,276,874—Louis Clarke, College Point, N. Y. Bottle-cleaner.
- 1,277,047—Oliver B. Dawson, El Paso, Texas, assignor to Dawson Metallurgical Furnace Company. Metallurgical process.
- 1,277,092—Almer M. McAfee, Port Arthur, Texas, assignor to Gulf Refining Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Process of purifying paraffin.
- 1,277,149—Alexander Strobl, New York, N. Y. Solidified alcohol.
- 1,277,328—Almer McDuffie McAfee, New York, N. Y., assignor to Gulf Refining Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Process of saturating oils.
- 1,277,329—Almer McDuffie McAfee, New York, N. Y., assignor to Gulf Refining Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Purifying oils.

#### Reissues

- 14,512—Frank Chadima, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, assignor to J. G. Cherry Company. Apparatus for pasteurizing, cooling, and ripening milk, cream, and other liquids.
- 14,514—Daniel M. McCarthy, Brooklyn, N. Y. Formaldehyde composition and the preparation thereof.

### TRADE-MARKS

#### Published August 27, 1918

- 93,972—William G. McGeehie, Broken Arrow, Okla. Medicinal tonic for the blood, a liniment for rheumatism, and an ointment for bruises and skin eruptions.
- 110,391—Dickson-Sadler Company, Inc., Clarksville, Tenn. A liver medicine and laxative.
- 110,422—Virgin M. Anderson, Greenville, S. C. A preparation for the treatment of colds, coughs, etc.
- 111,429—Edward P. Robinson, New York, N. Y. Preparation for the treatment of inflammations.
- 111,531—Ulysses Gilbert Ruff, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. Compound glycerol hypophosphites, compound hero-pinus, etc.
- 111,795—Chicago Process Company, Chicago, Ill. A tanning extract.
- 111,998—Charles R. Redheffer, Philadelphia, Pa. Chemical carbon-solvent and gas exhalator and insecticide.
- 112,113—Iodized Products Company, Chicago, Ill. A medicinal preparation for the treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcers, constipation, intestinal stasis, etc.
- 112,133—John C. Preter, Bridgeport, Ohio. An ointment used as a remedy for psoriasis and other skin diseases.
- 112,232—Lanman & Kemp, New York, N. Y. Florida water.
- 112,250—Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y. Photographic developer.
- 112,264, 112,265, 112,268—Palatine Aniline & Chemical Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Medicines for removing stomach and intestinal worms from hogs.
- 112,344—Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich. Dentifrice.
- 112,399—Spiros K. Markatos, New York, N. Y. Straw-hat dyes.
- 111,774—Lanman & Kemp, New York, N. Y. A pectoral compound for coughs, asthma, bronchitis, etc.
- 111,794—Chicago Process Company, Chicago, Ill. A tanning extract.
- 111,884—Oneida Corporation, Chicago, Ill. Deodorants and preparations to allay perspiration.
- 111,920—Cavin & Brown, Trautmans, N. C. A liniment for external use in the treatment of pains, strained muscles, etc.
- 112,068—The William S. Merrell Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. A non-specific protein of vegetable origin for subcutaneous injection for the treatment of rheumatism, arthritis, tuberculosis, and hay-fever.

The Virginia Marl Company, Richmond, Va., has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000 to operate a plant at Oak, Va., for the production of fertilizer, lime, etc. H. S. Watkins is president.

Officials of the Government have made announcement that the large new plant now in course of construction near Brunswick, Ga., to be devoted to the production of picric acid, will be a permanent manufacturing plant after the war to manufacture dyes, fertilizer and by-products of pyric acid. The works will be operated by the Butterworth-Judson Corporation, New York.

# Want Ads

**RATE**—Our charge for these *WANT ADS* in this publication, *all classifications*, is \$1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

**PAYMENT** in all cases should accompany the order; add 10c if answers are to be forwarded.

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## New Incorporations

Joseph Personeni, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Medicines, perfumery, wines and liquors. G. Corniani, F. Marino, J. Personeni, 408 West End avenue, New York.

Elby Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. A. A. Friedlander, L. and E. Greenberg, 900 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Johnston & Rubin Drug Co., Jersey City, capital \$5,000. C. T. Johnston, M. W. Sillman, and Israel Rubin, all of Brooklyn.

Reduction and Concentration Corporation, Birmingham, Ala., capital \$200,000. Fertilizers. D. T. Cornell, White Plains, N. Y.; J. F. Reach, and O. I. Bahn, New York.

Graham Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital \$24,000. L. H. Graham, C. O. Kennedy, 410 Fifteenth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Partos Pharmacy, Manhattan, capital \$90,000. F. E. Carroll, B. Kaiser, S. A. Clarkson, 1566 East 13th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Partola Distributing Co., Manhattan, capital \$95,000. Drugs and medicines. S. A. Clarkson, F. E. Carroll, A. M. Hicks, 543 Ninth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Partola Service Corporation, Manhattan, advertising business, capital \$75,000. S. A. Clarkson, B. Kaiser, A. M. Hicks, 543 Ninth street, Brooklyn.

The Farmers' Standard Carbide Co., Canastota, N. Y., capital \$25,000. G. A. and C. A. Stromblad, R. J. Stimson, Canastota.

Filtration Engineers, Manhattan, capital \$80,000. Consulting and research engineers and chemists. H. E. Skinner, F. W. Young, G. H. Caffrey, 2612 Foster avenue, New York.

Liberty Pharmacy, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$5,000. S. and J. Pick, E. Jeshurin, 162 East Broadway, New York.

Minerva Chemical Works, Bayonne, N. J., capital \$40,000. Otto Fisher, Frederick Borgschulte, and Harry Katterhorn, all of New York.

Charles E. Lane & Co., Wilmington, Del., capital \$90,000. To manufacture drugs, chemicals, etc. C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, of Wilmington.

E. K. T. Company, Boston, Mass., capital \$50,000. John A. Bacon, Edward D. Avery, Edith M. Avery, all of Brookline, Mass.

Rustanite Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$20,000. Chemicals and preparations for protecting materials. D. Safferfield, W. Eisenbauer, H. P. Nelson, 550 West 157th street, New York.

Dye and Chemical Mfg. Corp., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. To make potassium permanganate, dyes, chemicals, and explosives. W. C. Sullivan, J. C. Duke, B. B. Mead, 1890 Washington avenue, New York.

**Authorizations**—The Alphano Humus Co., Delaware, fertilizers, capital \$400,000. Representative, J. N. Hoff, 17 Battery Place, New York.

**Dissolutions**—Union Aniline Products Mfg. Co., Manhattan.

C. F. Braun & Co., manufacturers of machinery used in chemical plants, have completed plans for a new factory to be erected at Shipley and Alice streets, San Francisco, Cal.

The Andrew Jergens Co., of Cincinnati, O., which is one of the largest producers of toilet soaps, is to increase its glycerin production. The company has arranged for a note issue of \$650,000 to finance the plan.

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Victoria Blue Base

Crystal Violet

Crystal Violet Base

Chrome Brown

Direct Brown RBR

Acid Brown 3 RR

Malachite Green

Direct Green GG

Direct Rose

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Picramic Acid

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Paraphenylenediamine

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Two new solvents for soluble cotton (or pyroxylin).

These solvents can be advantageously used as substitutes for amyl acetate.

Ethyl Propionate has a specific gravity of .8963 and ranges in boiling points from approximately 75.0° C. to 110° C.

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Both solvents are particularly dry, comparing very favorably with amyl acetate in this respect.

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Acidifying agent used to replace Sulphuric Acid.

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Thinners	Metal Lacquers	Special Mixtures

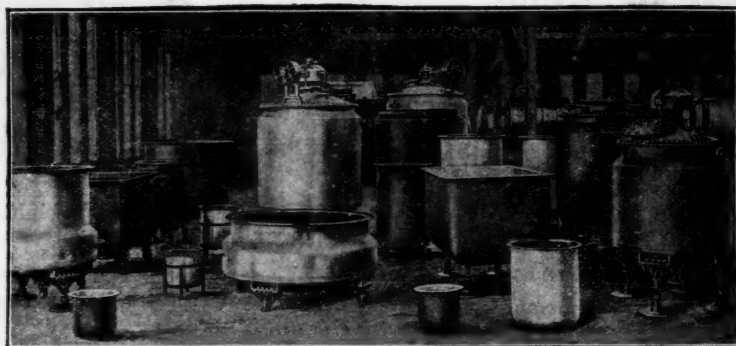
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